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Vesuvius in Eruption.

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MAUNDY THURSDAY AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: ARCHBISHOP BOURNE "WASHING THE FEET."

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

On Maundy Thursday it is usual for the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church to wash the feet of twelve poor parishioners. This Easter, Archbishop Bourne washed the feet of thirteen boys from the choir school. One person is now added to the number because the Roman Catholic Church recognises St. Matthew as a thirteenth Apostle.



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

LAST week, when nobody knew anything about it, I ventured to be almost voluminous on the subject of Mr. Birrell's Education Act. Now that I know all about it, my lips are suddenly and sacredly sealed. But one thing does fall within the area of the inoffensive, and that is the passage in which Mr. Birrell described the circumstances under which he had composed the Bill. He made it up in Battersea Park, where many other documents of much less importance have to my personal knowledge been composed. He also remarked that all the children appeared to be consumed with a desire to ask him the time. He appeared mystified as to why they asked him the time. I am unable to answer with accuracy (although I have studied the phenomenon many hundred times) beyond being quite certain that it was not because they wanted to know. A careful examination of the conduct of Battersea Park children shows quite clearly that the mention of no hour of the day (however sensational) makes any difference at all to their dignified and dilatory behaviour. Children live in an almost entirely timeless world (in which they resemble the Deity of Thomas Aquinas), and most of us who can remember our childhood can remember a certain sense of spaciousness in the hours, a sense that might be called a kind of happy emptiness. T. E. Brown, in his "Fo'c'sle Yarns" struck the thing very perfectly in two lines. I remember the sentiment, but I refuse to remember the dialect—

The wonder of the thing when childer play is

The terrible wonderful length the days is.

And I think very few children (certainly not the countless hordes that lie in wait for Mr. Birrell and me in Battersea Park) take any particular interest at all in the time of day. If you followed the disgraceful example of Policeman Peter Forth, and answered them "A quarter past thirteen," I think the information would be received with a refined indifference.

It therefore remains an open question why children do ask one the time, and the possible solutions of it are almost as varied and picturesque as the possible solutions of the education problem. The first and most obvious explanation is that the children of the democracy really wish to see a genuine middle-class person open his mouth, on the same principle that they will wait for hours in front of railings at the "Zoo" for the pleasure of seeing a genuine hippopotamus open his. The human opening is certainly smaller and of less duration, but it may have for the simple souls of the world some of the same elements of excitement. The second possible solution is that it is a mere ritual, a piece of quite established and conventional good manners in those particular circles. It may be that a Battersea child who, in company with another Battersea child, does not ask him what the time is two or three times in every twenty minutes is considered gauche, provincial, or lacking in social attachment. The third possible explanation is that the remark is some kind of dark and dreadful joke.

This is a suggestion eminently calculated to fill our middle-class souls with a creeping alarm. I can never understand why it is that, in poems and romances, the poor are made to writhe at the refined and subtle sneers of the rich. As far as I can see from the daily life of our streets, it is the poor who do the refined and subtle sneering and the rich who writhe all over the pavement. And of all the attributes of the wit of the poor (which is the only weapon of the poor since they gave up, to my great regret, the pike and the guillotine), of all manifestations of the destructive and even devastating wit of the poor, there is no element so powerful as the extremely mysterious character of that wit. Their jokes are all twisted and intersecting like the science of heraldry. Their satire is almost entirely symbolic. I used to think that George Meredith's allusions were too elaborate to be life-like. I used to think that the Meredithian humour was improbably complex and abstruse, until I began to make the acquaintance of costermongers. But Captain De Witt and Lady Mountstuart Jenkinson would have been simply bewildered by the elliptical and over-delicate allusiveness of the conversation of a tramful of Battersea bricklayers. They would have burst into tears and prayed for a little plain English: for humour, like religion and morals and most other things, comes clad in most terror when it is clad in mystery; and the dandy who is derided by a bootblack finds the joke all the more formidable when he cannot understand the joke at all. The less he can see the joke the more he can feel it.

Perhaps, therefore, there was some frightful political satire implied in asking Mr. Birrell what the time was. Perhaps the stern young thinkers wished to remind him in what century he was living, or perhaps they merely intended to imply that even so small a piece of information would be beyond the notoriously deficient scope of a middle-class education. Perhaps the ceremonial question has been corrupted in the process of repetition, and the original phrase had some reference to the *Times* newspaper. Any of these things may be true; but from

my own experience of street slang, I should say that it is much more likely that "What is the time?" means "Are you selling any umbrellas?" and that "Will you buy a button-hook?" means "What is the time?" The great instinct of humanity seems to be to make the symbol as unlike the thing as possible. This is probably to avoid idolatry. And this, again, explains why the idolatry of common or stupid things is so much safer and even more philosophical than the idolatry of rare and exalted things. If your symbol is a stock or stone, it will remain a symbol. If your symbol is something alive and intelligent, that will tend to be followed for itself. If you symbolise God by a stone, you may worship God. If you symbolise God (say) by Tolstoy, you may worship Tolstoy; which would be horrible.

Perhaps you may think that all this has not much to do with Mr. Birrell. Unfortunately, it has so much to do with him that it is probably tearing him with innumerable torments. For the whole difficulty about Bible teaching (from the point of view of those who are alarmed at it, the strong Catholics or the strong Freethinkers) is precisely this point, that it is more easy to make an idol of a thing which is really beautiful and intelligent. I cannot understand why these Catholics or Freethinkers are always reassured by being told that the teaching of the Bible will be without comment. Surely, from their point of view, it would be almost better with comment, for that would give an opportunity for putting the thing in its perspective, along with others. But read without comment, the thing becomes a sacred ritual of great pomp. For in all civilisations the thing that you must not talk about is precisely the thing you worship. Thus (for instance) you must not talk in fashionable society about money. And perhaps we had better diverge directly to the subject of fashionable society, or the even more exciting subject of money, for we are in some danger of getting into the dilemmas of the religious education problem, the very fate which we have, with so many contortions, been trying to avoid. We were terribly near it a few sentences ago. We came so frightfully close to discussing In-and-Out Facilities that I feel quite sick and faint at the thought of our escape.

There is one wholesome method in certain difficult matters which I recommend to moralists. It is the method of what may be called the test of dithyramb, or the inquisition by eulogy. What I mean is this. If you (who are, I am quite certain, a moralist) go into a mixed company and wildly praise wine (let us say) you will soon find that while you have only mildly amused the sane men, you will have horribly annoyed not only the lunatics but the opposite kinds of lunatics. The drunkard will feel exactly as uncomfortable as the teetotaler. A fantastic and ludicrous praise of Bacchus will annoy almost equally the man whose tragedy is that he has drunk wine and the man whose tragedy is that he has not. I think the same thing can be done most successfully with regard to money, of which I spoke a moment ago. If you say that you are poor or rich, as the case may be (and you, with your fine nature, are, I am quite sure, poor), you will do more to capsize the absurd exaggeration of the power of money than by any other method that can be conceived. Go to a publisher or an editor (as I have done many times) and demand money upon the plain ground that you have not got any and will be most violently pleased when you have, and that wretched man of business will, figuratively speaking, fall down dead before you. For all his answers have been prepared for people who pretend to have more money than they really have—those strange people. The Devil has his hypocrites as well as God. I know all the splendid virtues of the poor: compared with the rich they are saints fallen out of the sky. But one disgrace does attach to poor men. It is largely that they keep up the fashion of taking wealth seriously.

There is something almost uncanny about the extreme and silent beauty of the weather. It makes me feel (I cannot tell why) as if the end of the world were coming. I mention the topic of the weather with a certain degree of defiant pride. There are about a hundred ingenious ways in which the power of the gentry silently strengthens itself in the modern world; I mean their power in influences and ideas. We may or may not be democratic in our politics, we are certainly very anti-democratic in our morals. Almost all the typical cries of our century are cries that give a great advantage to the rich and idle. For instance, the infinite importance attached to cleanliness is a thing specially attaching to our age, and it is a thing that gives a great advantage to the rich and idle. So with concentration on athletic sports. The exaltation of mere mildness and politeness into a central Christian virtue is a mark of our time, and it is also a thing that gives a great advantage to the rich and idle. For clean clothes and cricket and an unruffled demeanour are all things difficult for a poor man—much more difficult than justice and courage and generosity. There are a hundred ways in which the virtues of poverty are snubbed. But there is no way worse than the agreement to call the weather a dull subject. Peasants, rustics, fishermen all talk about the weather, because it is an extremely good thing to talk about. All the literature of the people came out of talking about the weather. Nay, all the religion of the people came out of talking about the weather. Men begin talking about education and they end talking about education. They begin with the House of Commons, and they end with the House of Commons. But they began talking about the weather, and they ended with Thor and Apollo.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"DOROTHY O' THE HALL," AT THE NEW.

PICTURESQUE melodrama, such as affords a pseudo-historical setting to an adventurous, happily-ending love-story and sufficiently riots in all the time-honoured conventions of personal misunderstandings, false impersonations, gallant sword-play, eavesdropping, hiding behind curtains, and the like, will always have its votaries amongst our unsophisticated playgoers; and the audiences that revelled in the artificial romance and stock situations of "Nell of Old Drury" and "The Scarlet Pimpernel" will rejoice to find Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson once more associated at the New Theatre in another popular success of the same pattern. "Dorothy o' the Hall," as Messrs. Kester and Major style their version of the pretty legend of Sir John Manners and his faithful sweetheart, presents us with a rather unfamiliar Dorothy Vernon. Their hectoring and somewhat shrewish heroine conquers her villainous cousin in a broadsword fight, flouts her father's quarrel with the Manners family, and herself acts as substitute of the Queen of Scots when she finds that her betrayal of the secret of that unhappy lady's hiding-place to Queen Elizabeth has imperilled the safety of her lover, by reason of his devotion to Queen Mary. Still, the play moves at so fast and furious a pace, and it is adorned with such charming stage-pictures of a lattice-windowed, ivy-walled, rose-embowered and "typically English" manor, that its defiance of tradition and its patchwork of hackneyed scenes will not disturb theatre-goers of unexact tastes. The more so as the piece provides Miss Neilson and her husband with just those ultra-romantic parts in which their now-broadened style obtains ample scope. There is real ardour and virility about Mr. Terry's portrait of Sir John Manners, a lover who is always waiting at the door to come to his lady's assistance; and if Miss Neilson's old mannerisms of gait and diction and general over-emphasis are still evident in her Dorothy Vernon, the actress's unflagging animation and triumphant beauty never fail of their appeal.

"THE DAIRYMAIDS," AT THE APOLLO.

Despite its pastoral title of "The Dairymaids," the latest musical play at the Apollo proves to be a rollicking and boisterous farce. Its scenes are a dairy-farm and a ladies' school, in which two places a noble dame endeavours in turn to preserve her two susceptible nieces from the temptations of masculine attentions; but as the farm is invaded by a troupe of bluejackets and their officers, and the girls' lovers follow them to school and dress in female attire, it will easily be understood that the good lady's aims are balked and that the story of her protégées' adventures is full of the maddest and most boisterous fun. Very charming is the contrast afforded by the uniforms of the sailors and the dresses of the dairymaids in the first act. Very pretty is the school-room scene, in which a chorus of maidens in gymnasium costumes accompany a bright little ditty which Miss Carrie Moore sings about "A Sandow Girl." Of the ladies of the Apollo company Miss Moore gets most of the chances, though dainty Miss Agnes Fraser has also an effective song, which pokes good-natured fun at "The Little Stranger." Of the comedians Mr. Walter Passmore is irrepressibly droll dressed up as an early Victorian schoolgirl; but he has a rival for popular favour in Mr. Dan Rolyat, a most amusing actor, whose methods recall those of Mr. George Robey. A first-rate cast, an agreeable if unpretentious score, pretty costumes and scenery, and an abundance of vivacious humour—all these acceptable elements will be found in the new Apollo programme.

"THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR," AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

The best thing—indeed, apart from the interpretation, the only really commendable thing—about the new Vaudeville musical comedy, "The Belle of Mayfair," is Mr. Leslie Stuart's score. This composer's rich gift of melody and his very original mode of self-expression in long-drawn, irregular, haunting rhythms have rarely been more happily shown than in the songs, concerted pieces, choruses, and elaborate finales which he has lavishly bestowed on his share of the latest Vaudeville entertainment. But his librettists, whether they be Captain Basil Hood and Mr. C. H. Brookfield, as originally announced, or Mr. Cosmo Hamilton and Mr. Brookfield, as later advertisements declare, have been woefully at fault: there is neither fancy nor humour in their attempt at giving a modern form to the Shaksperian romance of "Romeo and Juliet," and turning Juliet into the daughter of a rich parvenu and Romeo into an impoverished scion of aristocracy. The jests are stale and the story tedious, but there are musical numbers in the piece, notably a "Weeping Willow" song and a "Come to St. George's" quartet, which are certain to take the town. As far as the performers are concerned, Miss Louie Pounds and Mr. Courtice Pounds are the two who are far and away the most successful and the most artistic. He, who is cast for a Mercutio rôle, is in better voice than ever; and she, as the English wife of a German Prince, both sings—the "Willow" song is hers—and acts with rare distinction. The Vaudeville Romeo is Mr. Farren Soutar, the Juliet Miss Edna May, who looks as pretty and naïve as she ever did, but sings and speaks in a very mechanical, unvivacious fashion.

"MARKHEIM," AT THE LYRIC.

In front of "Mauricette," which is now, as the jargon runs, "going strong," Mr. H. B. Irving produced last Saturday a first piece which Mr. W. L. Courtney has adapted from R. L. Stevenson's famous story of "Markheim." It is very difficult to get the atmosphere of the eerie and the fantastic across the footlights, but Mr. Courtney has fairly well succeeded in his dramatisation of the tale of the man who murdered the Scrooge-like keeper of a curiosity-shop and then found himself confronted and accused by his familiar spirit. Mr. Irving acts with uncommon tragic force in



the title-rôle, and the story, if rather reduced to the level of average Christmas ghost-fiction, should give Lyric playgoers a fine thrill for their money.

#### "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," AT THE GARRICK.

Pending the production of Mr. Sutro's new comedy, "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt," which is announced for the 26th instant, Mr. Arthur Boucher has revived "The Merchant of Venice" for a week's run at the Garrick. His own picturesque representation of Shylock forms still, of course, a notable feature in this production, and happily Miss Violet Vanbrugh has now sufficiently recovered from her indisposition to resume the rôle of Portia. Opinions may differ as to Miss Vanbrugh's treatment of the comedy passages of the play or even as to her delivery of the "mercy speech," but no one can deny the womanly passion with which she endows the Belmont love-scenes.

#### "THE SECOND IN COMMAND," AT THE WALDORF.

The virtues and the defects of Captain Marshall's popular sentimental comedy, "The Second in Command," which Mr. Cyril Maude has just revived, with every sign of success, at the Waldorf, have been too often discussed in these columns to call for fresh comment. The merits of the play in the war-year of 1900 were that it realised happily the atmosphere of military life and that it possessed a story of well-sustained interest. These qualities have not now quite their pristine freshness. The chief merit of the interpretation consisted in Mr. Maude's exquisitely blended humour and pathos in the rather unheroic rôle of the unselfish and neglected Major Bingham. Time has not impaired the charm of this brilliant impersonation.

#### THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

THE Government of Natal is still faced by a considerable crisis. Some days ago it became advisable to offer a reward of five hundred pounds for the capture of Bambata. The rebel chief is said to have been aided by Dinizulu, whose followers are considered responsible for Bambata's escape when the Natal Government sought to surround him, and sent Zulus to hold the Tugela drifts. It may be necessary to keep special watch upon the Zulu and Swazi borders during the next two months, for as soon as the native crops have been gathered the young men will be eager to go upon the war-path. There seems to be widespread unrest throughout Zululand. In the meantime, Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner for Native Affairs, is arranging with the loyal chiefs a fresh plan of campaign that may avail to hold Bambata before he can escape from the Nkhandala Forest, where he is hiding, into the Umsinga country, where the people are ill-disposed towards white men and one powerful chief is seriously disaffected. It is unfortunate that the finances of Natal do not justify the outlay that existing conditions demand; but the gravity of the situation is realised, and the danger of a general native rising in June is not being underestimated. Recent operations have revealed a surprising amount of discontent among the Zulus, but they have availed at the same time to show the authorities where loyalty is to be found, and to mark the tribes upon whose co-operation they may depend.

#### THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM.

CONSIDERABLE comment has been excited in diplomatic and Press circles by the wording of a telegram sent last week by the German Emperor to Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, thanking him for acting as "a brilliant second" on the duelling ground at Algéciras. The Kaiser goes on to promise "similar service in similar case," and this promise is held on the Continent to imply support for the Dual Kingdom in the Balkans, either against Russian pretensions in Macedonia or Italian ambitions in Albania. While the subjects of Kaiser Franz Josef are not quite pleased with the suggestion that Austria-Hungary acted as a second to Germany at the Morocco Conference, the Italians are not slow to read into the telegram a rebuke to Italy for not placing the Triple Alliance before mere Mediterranean interests at Algéciras. As though to make the rebuke more marked, the German Emperor has not expressed the sympathy that he doubtless feels with the sufferers from the eruption of Vesuvius. Kaiser Franz Josef, on the other hand, has telegraphed an assurance of his regrets and has sent a donation from his privy purse. The illness of Prince Bülow is held accountable for the wording of the German Emperor's telegram, which is regarded in many quarters as the death-knell of the Triple Alliance. It has been pointed out in these columns on more than one occasion that the *triplice* has been little more than a name since France and Italy came to a friendly understanding with regard to the future of Morocco and Tripoli. Italian action is better interpreted as an effect than as a cause.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

WHAT is known as the Akabah Incident continues to cause great uneasiness in diplomatic circles. While the Anglo-Egyptian Government demands the evacuation of Tabah and Gatah by the Turkish troops, Abdul Hamid is said to claim the right to establish military posts in any part of the Sinai Peninsula, including the territory lying north of the line Akabah-Suez, and south of the line El Arish-Suez. Moreover, the Porte's claim is said to include the right of constructing a railway from Akabah to Suez. There is every reason to believe that the attitude of the Sultan of Turkey and his advisers is founded partly upon advice from sources notoriously unfriendly to Great Britain and partly upon the lying rumours, received as truth in Constantinople,

that Great Britain is helping the Arab guerillas, who have well-nigh beaten the Turks out of Yemen. Hejaz and Nejd are turning an approving eye to Yemen, and Turkey is forced to send all available troops to Arabia to the support of Ahmed Feizi, who is conducting the Padishah's difficult campaign against the wandering Arabs. Of course it seems absurd that intelligent people should lend an ear to the stories of British assistance, but the rumours have been circulated industriously, and have received a large measure of credence from people who do not realise the natural difficulties of the campaign that Turkey has undertaken, and cannot understand its ill-success. Consequently, the Turk is very ill-disposed to listen to reason as preached by Sir Nicholas O'Connor, and the garrisons remain in Tabah and Gatah despite the protests of the Anglo-Egyptian Government.

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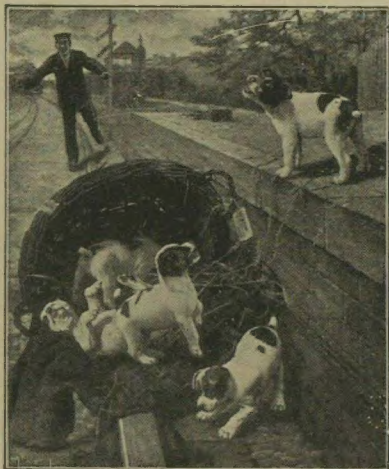
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# THE WORLD'S NEWS.

## The Eruption of Vesuvius.

(See Supplement.)

Before the period of mourning for the victims of the Calabrian earthquake has come to an end, Italy has been afflicted by another serious trouble. Mount Vesuvius, which has been uncommonly active for some time past, became suddenly worse at the beginning of last week, and overwhelmed some of the villages that are scattered along the mountain side. Ottaviano and San Giuseppe have been well-nigh buried under a rain of ashes, hot sand, and gravel. Torre Annunziata lies under the lava, Torre Greco is deserted, many houses in San Gennaro have fallen in. The little towns that have suffered most are noted for their vineyards, and supply some of the wine for which the environs of Naples are famous. The eruption has wiped out villages and industries at once with considerable loss of life. Some idea of the nature of the eruption may be gathered from the report of the head of the Vesuvian Observatory, Professor Mattucci, who never left his post during the outbreak, and has been honoured by the King of Italy for his devotion to duty. He says that the old cone on the mountain-top has gone, leaving a flattened ridge, and estimates the sinking of the cone at nearly 250 metres. At the time of writing the fury of the volcano seems to be spent, but it is not easy to estimate either the loss of life or the damage to property resulting from the eruption. The death-roll will run far into three figures, for more than fifty people were killed by the collapse of the church at San Giuseppe; and the losses at Ottaviano amounted to about the same number before the soldiers had made much progress with their work of recovering the bodies.

## Relief Measures.

True to the fine tradition of his race, King Victor Emmanuel left for the scene of the disasters as soon as the news was published, entering boldly into the area of danger, directing relief operations, comforting the terror-stricken people, and showing that the House of Savoy takes



Photo. Jacolette.

MR. THOMAS FRASER.

Grand Treasurer Elect, Mark Master Masons.

the widest views of its sovereign duties. Queen Elena accompanied her husband, Baron Sonnino, the Premier, travelled from Rome against the advice of his physicians, and organised some of the philanthropic efforts that are being made to help the unfortunate sufferers. France has sent a Naval Squadron to Naples, under the command of Rear-Admiral Manceron, who has received instructions to wait until the eruption has ended, and to co-operate in relief work. The British cruiser *Leviathan*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, has reached Naples on the same errand; and the cruiser *Lancaster*, of the U.S. Navy, has also arrived. The Duke of Aosta is presiding in Naples over a Committee for the distribution of relief, and, while the Ambassadors of most of the Powers have been instructed by their respective Governments to express their sympathy, subscriptions have been forthcoming from several countries. In view of the disaster that has befallen the country, the opening of the great Exhibition at Milan has been postponed until the end of the month. If anything can console Italy for the troubles that have overtaken her, she will find consolation in the widespread sympathy and practical assistance tendered in the hour of her extreme need.

## Portraits.

Dr. Richard Garnett, who was for so many years the Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, died at Hampstead on April 13 in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was sprung from a distinguished literary and scientific

family, and was the son of the Rev. Richard Garnett, Priest-Vicar of Lichfield Cathedral, and afterwards Assistant Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum. Dr. Garnett was educated at a private school in Bloomsbury, of which Millais was one of the pupils, and at the age of sixteen he entered the library at the British Museum, in the service of which he spent half a century. In 1875 he became Superintendent of the



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DR. RICHARD GARNETT.

Distinguished Man of Letters.

Reading-Room, and he received his final appointment in 1890, retiring nine years later. For nine years also he edited the catalogue, and it was under his direction that that tremendous record was transferred from manuscript to print. His work was anything but mechanical, and he knew books perhaps better than any man of his time. His purely literary knowledge of European letters, both ancient and modern, was quite as vast as his technical knowledge, and he found time to write a



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

CAPTAIN H. E. S. CORDEAUX.

New Commissioner for Somaliland.

at Hadley Wood on April 13, of pneumonia, at the early age of forty-four. Mr. Lock, who came of an old Dorsetshire family, was the eldest son of the founder of the publishing business of Ward, Lock, and Co. On leaving the City of London School he entered the house of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, and there gained experience which proved of great value to him when, at a later date, he took up the control of the family house of business. Under his management that business prospered considerably, several ventures, including the *Windsor Magazine*, achieving great popular success. Mr. Lock took a special pride in the enduring vitality of his older publications, among them the famous "Moxon" editions of the poets, the "Beeton" books, Haydn's Dictionaries, and the works of Victorian novelists, such as Henry Kingsley and Whyte-Melville. Of literature ancient and modern, scholarly as well as popular, he had a knowledge, aided by remarkable powers of memory, so far-reaching that to those who knew him well it seemed in itself "a liberal education." Yet withal he was pre-eminently a shrewd man of business, and, throughout his busy life, a keen sportsman.

Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux has been appointed Commissioner for the Somaliland Protectorate, in succession to General Swayne, who has been appointed Governor of British Honduras. Since 1898 Captain Cordeaux has been British Consul at Berbera. He was born in 1870, and was educated at Cheltenham College and St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1894 he entered the Army, and two years later was appointed a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps. In 1898 he entered the Bombay Political Department.

General Sir William Stirling, who died at Folkestone on April 12, was Lieutenant of the Tower of London from 1900 until the middle of 1902. He entered the Army in 1853, and saw service in the Crimean War, being engaged in the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. Later he went through the Sepoy Mutiny, the China War of 1860, and the Afghan War of 1878. For five years (1890 to 1895) he was Governor and Commander of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

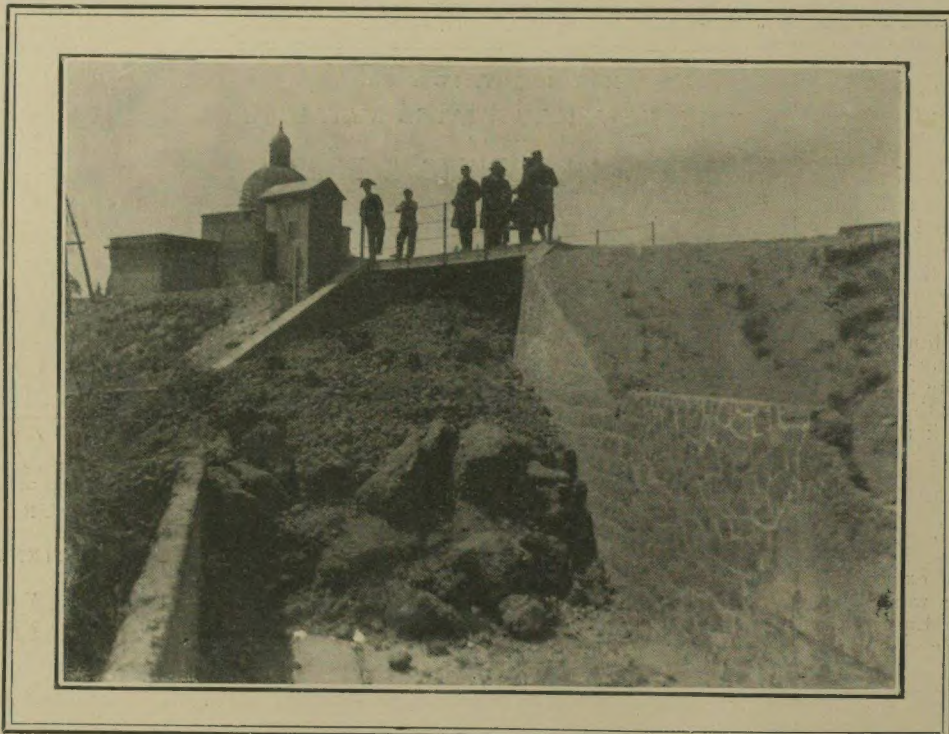


Photo. Moreggio.

THE ADVANCE OF THE LAVA AT TORRE ANNUNZIATA.

A curious effect was produced at Torre Annunziata by the advance of the lava in ponderous masses through the bridge of the electric railway.

small library of works on English, Greek, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese literature. On Dante, Shakspeare, and Milton his criticism, although that of a fastidious scholar, was never buried beneath the weight

pany. He was initiated into Freemasonry in 1892, advanced to the Mark Degree in 1895, and has since had considerable experience in the Order, not only at home but in various parts of the globe, having travelled extensively in the United States, India, and the Far East. In addition to membership of many London and provincial lodges, he is an honorary member of the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois, and of the Apollo and St. Bernard Commanderies of Chicago, Illinois.

The Venerable Archdeacon R. Thornton, who died on April 16, was born in 1824. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at St. John's College, Oxford, of which society he became Fellow, Tutor, and Lecturer. He was formerly Vicar of St. John's Church, Notting Hill, and in 1894 he became Archdeacon of Middlesex. Archbishop Temple called him "the most learned man in London."

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Lionel John Gallwey, Colonel Comandant of the Royal Engineers, died in his eighty-fifth year. He was a son of Major John Gallwey, formerly of the 16th Regiment, and Deputy Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Sir Thomas Gallwey entered the Royal Engineers in 1839. He

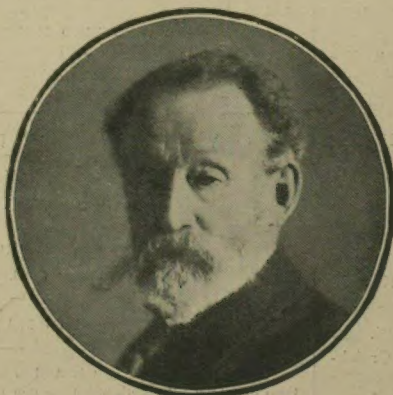
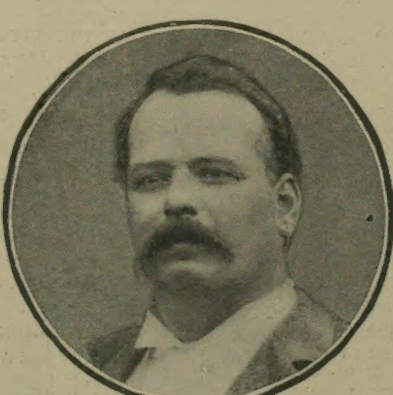


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR THOMAS GALLWEY.

Former Governor of Bermuda.



THE LATE MR. G. E. LOCK.

Eminent Publisher.

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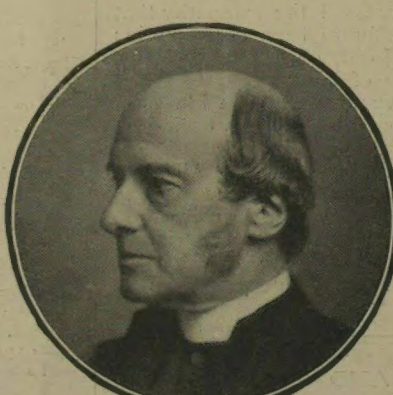


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE VENERABLE R. THORNTON.

Archdeacon of Middlesex.



# THE DEVASTATION WROUGHT BY THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

FIVE PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHARLES ABENIACAR, TWO BY DR. FABRICATORE



THE FLIGHT BEFORE THE ADVANCING LAVA.



THE LAVA APPROACHING TORRE ANNUNZIATA.



A TREE  
AMID THE  
LAVA AT  
BOSCOTRE-  
CASE.



LAVA, ASHES, AND RAIN: THE DESTRUCTION SPREADING.



THE SMOKING LAVA AT BOSCOTRECASE.



CUTTING A CHANNEL TO DIVERT THE LAVA.



THE DUCHESS OF AOSTA ON THE SCENE OF THE ERUPTION.

The village of Torre Annunziata was covered with ashes, but was not destroyed. The streets and roofs were cleared by the troops and the fire-brigade, and towards the end of last week the life of the village was going on as usual. Boscotrecase, less fortunate, was entirely covered. Our photographs of the smoking lava and the tree near Boscotrecase were taken by Dr. Fabricatore, of Sorrento.





THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE KHEWIVE IN THE KHEWIVIAL BOX.

## THE BEDOUIN "FANTASIA" BEFORE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT THE KHEWIVIAL SPORTING CLUB, GEZIREH.

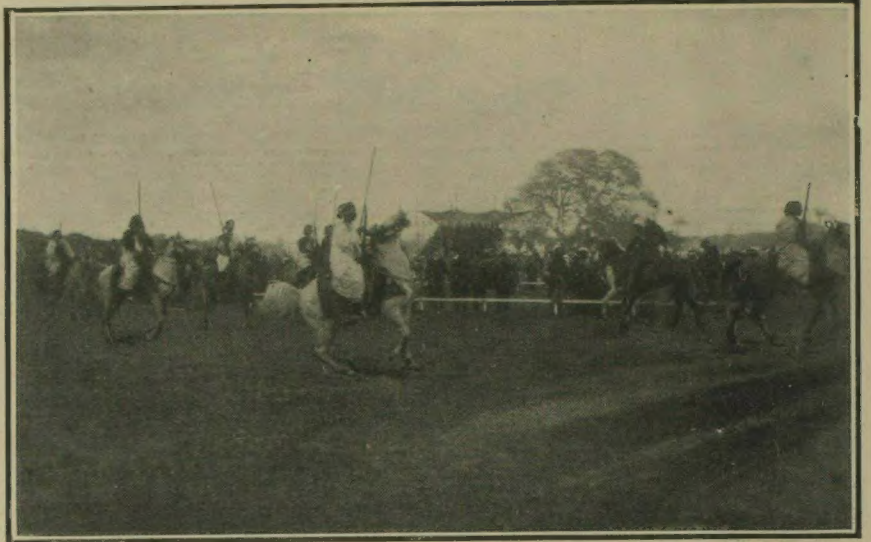
On April 3, representatives of almost all the recognised Bedouin tribes gave a display of horsemanship and some very remarkable trick-riding. The winner of the camel-race had brought his camel three hundred miles in four days in order to compete at the meeting.

became Colonel in 1867, and Lieutenant-General in 1862. In 1888 he retired. During the Irish famine of 1847 he was on special service under the Board of Works. From 1862 to 1865 he was a member of the Ordnance Select Committee. Among his other offices were the post of Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, and the Governorship of Bermuda.

**The Russian Loan.** The new Russian Loan for £80,000,000 will be issued on the 26th inst. It will bear interest at five per cent, and will be offered to the public at 88.

Duma. The Tsar has re-enacted a century-old Ukase, and created a secret committee of finances to deal with loans. This reactionary measure is said to have been brought into force at the instance of the foreign bankers, who wished for assurances that no future action by the Duma can prejudice the arrangements that have been entered into. The opposition to the loan in Russian Liberal circles has only had the effect of enabling the international financial houses to make a better bargain with the Russian Government. The Duma elections were interrupted by Easter, but the preponderance of the Constitutional Democrats is

predecessors in office. The question of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Servia cannot be considered "so long as the regicide officers hold official positions and influence the Servian Government." His Majesty will not send a representative to Belgrade until these officers are withdrawn from their present position, and a guarantee has been given that they will not be reinstated. Though this decision was already well known to King Peter and his advisers, its further publication is opportune. The Skupshtina meets again on the 23rd inst., when a further effort will be made to drive the regicide officers into private



THE BEDOUINS IN THE ARENA.

Photos. Diradour.



Photo. Young.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SPEECH TO INDIAN COLONISTS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

On March 17, at Nairobi, the Duke of Connaught inaugurated a statue of Queen Victoria, presented by Mr. A. M. Tevanjee, of the Indian community.

Of the total amount, thirty-two millions will be placed in Russia and a similar amount in France, while the balance will go to the money markets of London, Brussels, Amsterdam, Vienna, Budapest, and Prague. In view of the serious deficiencies that the Russian Minister of Finance is called upon to face, the amount would have been larger and the issuing price higher but for the determined opposition to the issue made by the Liberal parties in Russia, which would like to see the Government dependent for its money upon the

assured, and it is believed that the demands of the peasant Deputies, when once they understand the strength of their position, will add greatly to the voting power of Constitutional Democracy.

## Great Britain and Servia.

attitude taken by his Majesty's Government towards Servia. The Liberal Cabinet shares the views of its

Before Parliament broke up for the Easter recess, Sir Edward Grey explained to an interested House the attitude taken by his Majesty's Government towards Servia. The Liberal Cabinet shares the views of its



Photo. Abénicar.

## A CATASTROPHE CAUSED BY VESUVIUS: THE NAPLES MARKET RUINED BY THE WEIGHT OF CINDERS.

During full market-time, the great market at Monte Oliveto collapsed under the weight of cinders from Vesuvius. Eleven persons were killed and twenty-four injured.

life. Indeed, General Atanazkovitch, Chancellor of Decorations, one of the officers deeply implicated in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, has been placed on the retired list at his own request within the past few days, and some of the Servian papers say that should King Peter refuse to retire the other officers the Cabinet will resign. It is to be hoped that the King will no longer stand between his bloodstained partisans and private life. The general situation in the Balkans is as unsatisfactory as ever, and shows no signs of improvement.



A CITY SMOTHERED IN ASHES: NAPLES DURING THE ERUPTION.



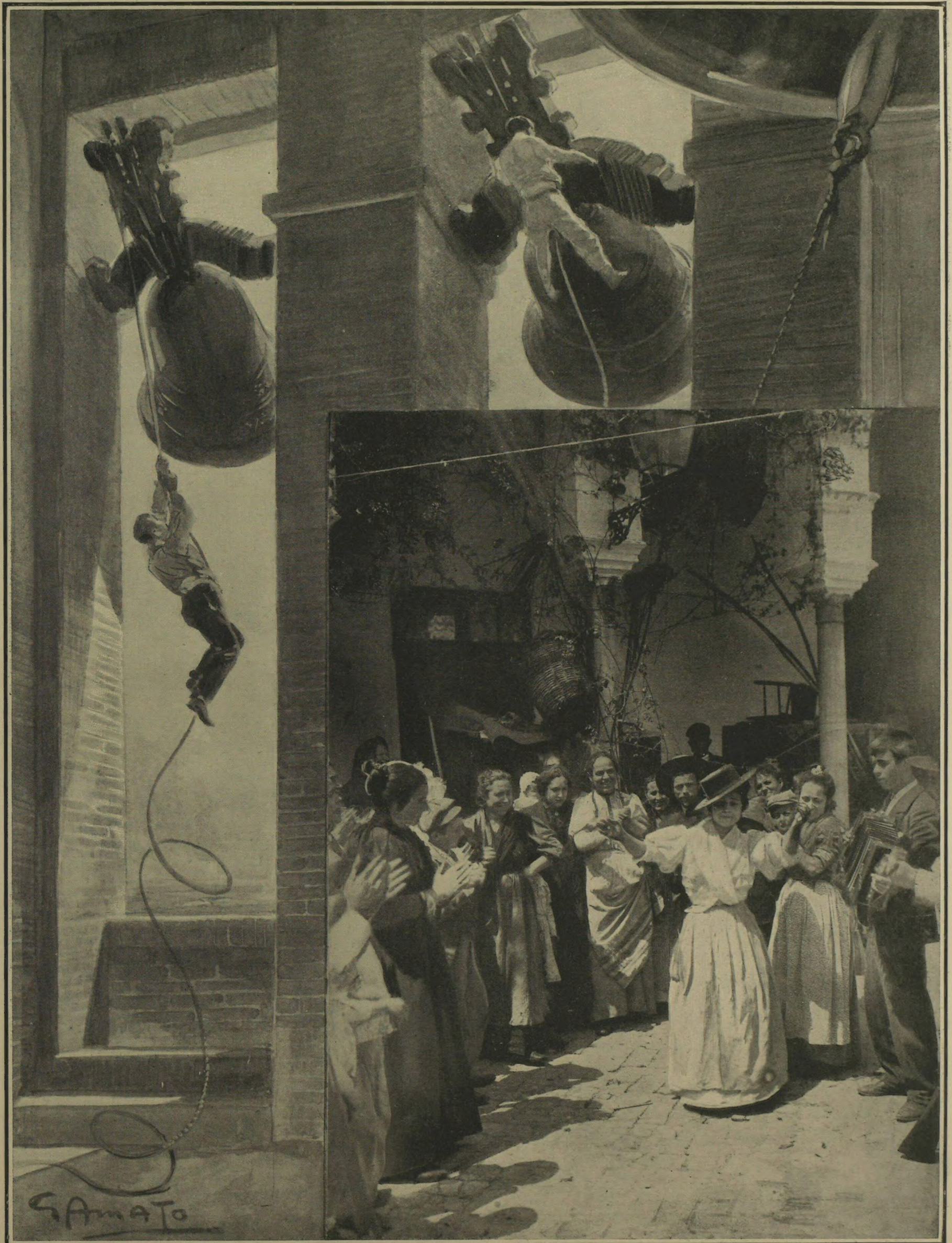
CLEARING THE ASHES OF VESUVIUS FROM THE STREETS OF NAPLES.

Photos. Illustrations Bureau.



## EASTER DAY IN SEVILLE: THE RE-AWAKENING OF THE BELLS.

DRAWING AND PHOTOGRAPH BY G. AMATO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SEVILLE.



THE DANCE WHEN THE BELLS OF THE GIRALDA ARE HEARD AFTER THEIR THREE-DAYS' SILENCE.

On Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and the Saturday before Easter, the bells are silent, and the legend is that they have fled to St. Peter's at Rome. At midday on Easter Sunday the bells are rung again, and their return from Rome is celebrated by a dance in the streets. In Spain there are no regular ringers, but the youths of the town perform the most extraordinary gymnastic feats upon the ropes of the peal in the Giralda Tower.



# THE LATEST STAGE VERSION OF THE STORY OF DOROTHY VERNON.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



Dorothy Vernon (Miss Julia Neilson).

Sir John Manners (Mr. Fred Terry).

Sir Malcolm Vernon (Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw).

"DOROTHY O' THE HALL," AT THE NEW THEATRE: THE LAST SCENE OF THE THIRD ACT.

The moment is when Sir John Manners interrupts the fight between Dorothy Vernon and her cousin, Sir Malcolm Vernon. An account of the play will be found in "The Playhouses."



# THE PERDITION OF PETER SHERARD

BY W. E. NORRIS.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAX COWPER.



## PART II.

PETER glared at him, a dull red flush overspreading his cheeks. "That's your advice, is it?"

"It's sound advice, believe me," the other replied earnestly.

"Oh, all right!" said Peter; "all right! What I asked for was information, not advice; but I'm much obliged, all the same."

With that, he turned upon his heel and marched off in deep dudgeon, saying to himself that never again would he ask anything of mortal man. He remembered that once upon a time he had been of pecuniary assistance to Elmore, and that the latter had professed boundless gratitude, eternal friendship. Well, one lives and learns!

Most of us during our childhood have had to smart under injustice, and have endeavoured, by way of retaliation, to show ostentatiously how little we cared. In later life, realising that human justice is perforce but a sorry makeshift, realising also that nobody cares whether we care or not, we have learned to hump up our shoulders and bear such burdens as may be laid upon them. But Peter Sherard, whose acquaintance with the school of adversity had hitherto been of the slenderest, was in many respects an elderly child and prone to behave as such. He dined all alone at the Club that evening, had a bottle of champagne with his dinner, and drank two glasses of port after it, although he knew full well that he was thus giving hostages to the gout. That was the poor fellow's way of proclaiming to all whom it might concern that he was independent of company and could be as jolly as possible by himself. In a similar spirit he proceeded to the theatre, deposited his hat and coat in the vacant stall which he had destined for his faithless friend, and prepared himself to enjoy a "musical comedy," of which neither the music nor the plot made much appeal to a solitary, middle-aged man. Both were, in truth, about as poor as they could be; but their failure to amuse Peter may not have been wholly due to intrinsic defects.

Sauntering into the refreshment bar, after the first act, for a cigarette and a whisky-and-soda, he found himself close to a knot of young men, amongst whom he recognised one.

"Hullo, Colton, how are you?" said he, forgetting for the moment an inward vow which he had registered that henceforth he would greet nobody by whom he had not first been greeted.

Colton started, stared, drew down the corners of his mouth and curtly returned, "Oh! how are you?"

So curt, indeed, was this acknowledgment of an amicable salutation that it contracted itself into an ejaculation of "Hwah!" On the other hand, certain words addressed to one of his neighbours by the speaker, whose back was promptly turned, were clearly enough enunciated to reach the ear of the individual whom they presumably described. The blood rushed to Peter's head. He gripped the young man by the elbow, forcing him round, and said, with savage politeness—

"Please excuse me, but did I hear you call me an infernal old thief?"

"Listeners of your sort mustn't expect to hear any good of themselves, I'm afraid," returned Colton insolently.

*Quem deus vult perdere!* Nothing could have been less like Peter Sherard, a man of peace and punctilious propriety, than to fling the contents of his half-emptied glass over the face and shirt-front of any offender, no matter how grossly insulting. He had

always held that there can be no justification for a public brawl. But his condition of nervous exasperation, aggravated by champagne, port, a little whisky and an intolerable affront, rendered him scarcely responsible for his actions; so he surrendered to a not unnatural impulse and indulged himself with one brief moment of reckless joy.

"Take that!"

he roared, apostrophising, it may be, the world at large quite as much as the actual recipient of the deluge.

That youth, backed by the world at large, in the persons of some of its authorised guardians,

responded with alacrity. A scuffle ensued, blows were exchanged, of which the aggressor got considerably more than his fair share; presently, overpowered by numbers, he was hustled downstairs and ejected into the street, his coat torn, his necktie disordered, and blood dripping from his nose. Exactly how it had come about that he was in the custody of a burly and ungentle constable he did not know; but it is a deplorable fact that he kicked that constable's shins, at the same time using language which ought never to be used before witnesses who are prepared to depose to the same in a police court.

It was, in short, a most disgraceful affair, and such it was pronounced to be, the next morning, by the magistrate, who remarked that he was sorry to see a man of Mr. Sherard's age and social standing in such a position. Still more sorry to have to tell him that he richly deserved to be in an even less comfortable one. The charges of assault and of creating a disturbance in a place of public resort had been fully proved. As to that of intoxication, he was not quite so clear, although there was a good deal of evidence to support it. Upon this point, therefore, he would give the accused the benefit of the doubt. Unfortunately, there was the further and very serious charge of having violently resisted the police in the execution of their duty. He was sensible that the substantial fine which he should impose was in itself no adequate punishment; but he took into consideration the obloquy which the offender had brought upon himself by his outrageous conduct and the



She bowed and swept away.



results outside the jurisdiction of that Court which might reasonably be expected to follow. "Hold your tongue, Sir, unless you want to be sent to prison Next case."

Peter, who only desired to say that he had had great provocation, paid the substantial fine and fared forth to face, or rather fly from, inevitable obloquy. What was there for it but flight? No man is strong enough to fight the world at large single-handed, even though he have right on his side, and Peter was conscious of having put himself hopelessly, as well as gratuitously, in the wrong. For the rest, strength of character was not his distinguishing quality. If you have a whip in your hand, and are ready in the use of it, you may safely walk into any kennel; but once allow hounds to pull you down—which they will do, or try to do, on occasion, without rhyme or reason—and your shrift is likely to be short. Peter knew not why he had been pulled down; but he knew the extreme difficulty of scrambling up again too well to essay that feat. He packed his belongings, instructed the house-agents to find him a tenant for his flat, took his name off the books of his various clubs, and left England before the week was out, thus, after all, acting upon Elmore's unsolicited advice.

Of course, *vir justus ac tenax propositi* does not throw up the sponge and vindicate his detractors in that disastrous style. Peter Sherard's title to compassion and sympathy must be found in the fact that he, who had never willingly wronged a single fellow-being, was suddenly called upon to defend himself against a combination of hostile fellow-beings and circumstances far too powerful for him. It was not his fault that neither nature nor training had equipped him for such enterprises, nor was it surprising that his hand and his temper alike gave way under the strain. He was not the first man who has pettishly shaken the dust from off his feet as a testimony against the world; but the world, already so dusty, takes scant heed of such impotent defiance, and can quite well dispense with persons who, unhappily for themselves, are far less capable of dispensing with it. This poor, voluntary exile could in no wise do without London, which happened to embody for him all that made existence worth retaining. Away from his native land he had neither occupations nor resources. He was not very fond of reading, he took but a languid interest in art, he had seen the principal cities of Europe, and did not particularly care about seeing them again. It was not because he was, or ever had been, addicted to gambling, that he drifted, after a time, to Monte Carlo, but rather because he realised that he must either mix with a crowd or cut his throat. Moreover, his method—his poor, pathetic, futile method—of retorting upon his persecutors was to go to the deuce, and the wicked little principality of Monaco seemed to adumbrate a first stride towards that destination.

He began by winning considerably at the tables, then lost all his gains, and then nearly recovered them. Being well off, he could afford to accept philosophically the alternate smiles and frowns of fickle fortune, so far as money was concerned. It was by the unvarying frowns of acquaintances who ran up against him from time to time and hastened to give him a wide berth that he was cut to the heart. "What have I done? But, hang it all! what have I done?" he would ask himself half plaintively, half indignantly. However, he had not the face to put that question to the men who turned their heads away from him, and who would in all probability have replied, "Well, you have bolted out of England and ceased to belong to any club. Nobody behaves in that way without reasons."

In the long run he almost reached the point of imagining that his reasons had been as sufficient and as discreditable as was supposed. He saw himself as others could not but see him, and perceived that he must necessarily be either a knave or a fool, if, indeed, he were not both. His kindly, cheerful disposition turned sour; he wandered about with a sullen, hangdog mien, answering roughly on the rare occasions when he was addressed; he took to drinking more wine than was prudent, and became careless of his dress and appearance—he so spruce and dapper of yore. Although there was but little of the gamester's spirit in him, he yielded more and more to the seduction of the tables, increasing his stakes when the luck turned steadily against him and deriving a grim satisfaction from losses of which the total amount was represented by a somewhat formidable row of figures. It seemed to be only in harmony with the general scheme of things that financial as well as social ruin should overtake him.

He was still a long way from that, although his shabby clothes, his bloodshot eyes and his lowered brows gave him the air of being rather near it, when Mrs. Rawstorm, over from Beaulieu for the day, sailed

into the rooms late one afternoon and recognised him. Mrs. Rawstorm had long ago forgiven, because she had long ago forgotten, the original offence of her former acquaintance; but, of course, she remembered well enough the painfully disgraceful circumstances which had compelled her to drop him. She saw, and was shocked to see, how rapid and complete had been his decadence. Evidently he drank; evidently he was reducing himself to sheer destitution in a place where cheating is not possible. She was a woman whose surface emotions were readily stirred, and she could not refuse the tribute of a sigh to so pitiful a spectacle. Naturally, she did not bow—he could hardly expect her to do that—but when his clouded, troubled eyes met hers, she gave him a look which was, perhaps, susceptible of misinterpretation.

The poor man did not fail to misinterpret it. "At last!" he inwardly exclaimed, with a beating heart. Here, surely, at last, was one of the innumerable intimates of days gone by who retained some friendly feeling for him, and to whom an appeal might possibly not be addressed in vain. Mrs. Rawstorm had always been a good sort. He watched her furtively until she left the rooms, then rose and followed her, noting, much

obliged to say such clumsy frauds as yours and Mrs. Heygate's to escape detection. Oh, I don't wish to insult you, now that you have been so terribly punished; I can well believe that you were led away in the first instance by that vicious woman, who has proved herself capable of any iniquity. At the same time, it does, I must say, seem rather wonderful to me that you can have hoped to conceal for long what nobody could help seeing."

"What nobody could help seeing?" echoed Peter, with a bewildered face.

"What I myself saw," returned Mrs. Rawstorm, severely.

She was as firmly persuaded that she had seen it as she was of her own integrity and benevolence. There were, moreover, others—any number of others—who could bear reluctant, confirmatory testimony, if Mr. Sherard really thought that it could help him in the least to apply to them. But his declared intention of so doing, when the accusation had been distinctly formulated and when he had protested, with almost tearful vehemence, that there was not one syllable of truth in it, provoked her a little. It was too absurd, too impudent of him to assert that he was innocent months after he had to all intents and purposes owned himself guilty!

"Can you prove your innocence?" she asked impatiently, at length. "It stands to reason that you can't."

"The law requires nobody to do that," pleaded the unhappy man.

"Oh, I don't know about the law; perhaps the law might see nothing incriminating in going No Trumps, with the declaration left, upon a hand which, if I remember rightly, contained only four cards of any one suit and no honour higher than a Queen. But society isn't a Law Court; it is merely a collection of people who have to decide for themselves whether they can safely go on receiving certain individuals or not. I am bound to confess that I see no chance of your ever being received in any decent house again. Morally, you may be a shade less culpable than Mrs. Heygate; but you have made yourself every bit as impossible."

"Mrs. Heygate, I know, has done a thing that isn't pardoned. I daresay she is all that you call her, except an adventuress. One thing, anyhow, is certain, and that is that she never conspired with me to cheat at a game of which we were both childishly ignorant. Why, we hadn't set eyes upon one another more than once or twice before that evening when we met at Lady Paton's! Of course, she will exonerate me at once."

Mrs. Rawstorm's smile expressed compassionate derision.

"Oh, my good man, if you rely upon your accomplices to clear your character! Naturally, she will not avow that you were accomplices, and no doubt she will give you as unblemished a character as you like to ask her for; but can you seriously suppose that anybody will believe what she says?"

"What will a man's friends believe about him?" cried Peter, with a forlorn gesture. "What won't they believe! Colton called me an infernal thief. Mrs. Rawstorm, you have known me for a good many years: do you believe that I am that?"

Mrs. Rawstorm frowned. Out of the abundance of her charity, she had been moved to pity for this castaway, to whom she had been willing to lend five pounds, or even ten pounds, with no prospect of repayment; but he was now abusing her forbearance.

"I think, Mr. Sherard," she replied, getting up, "that enough

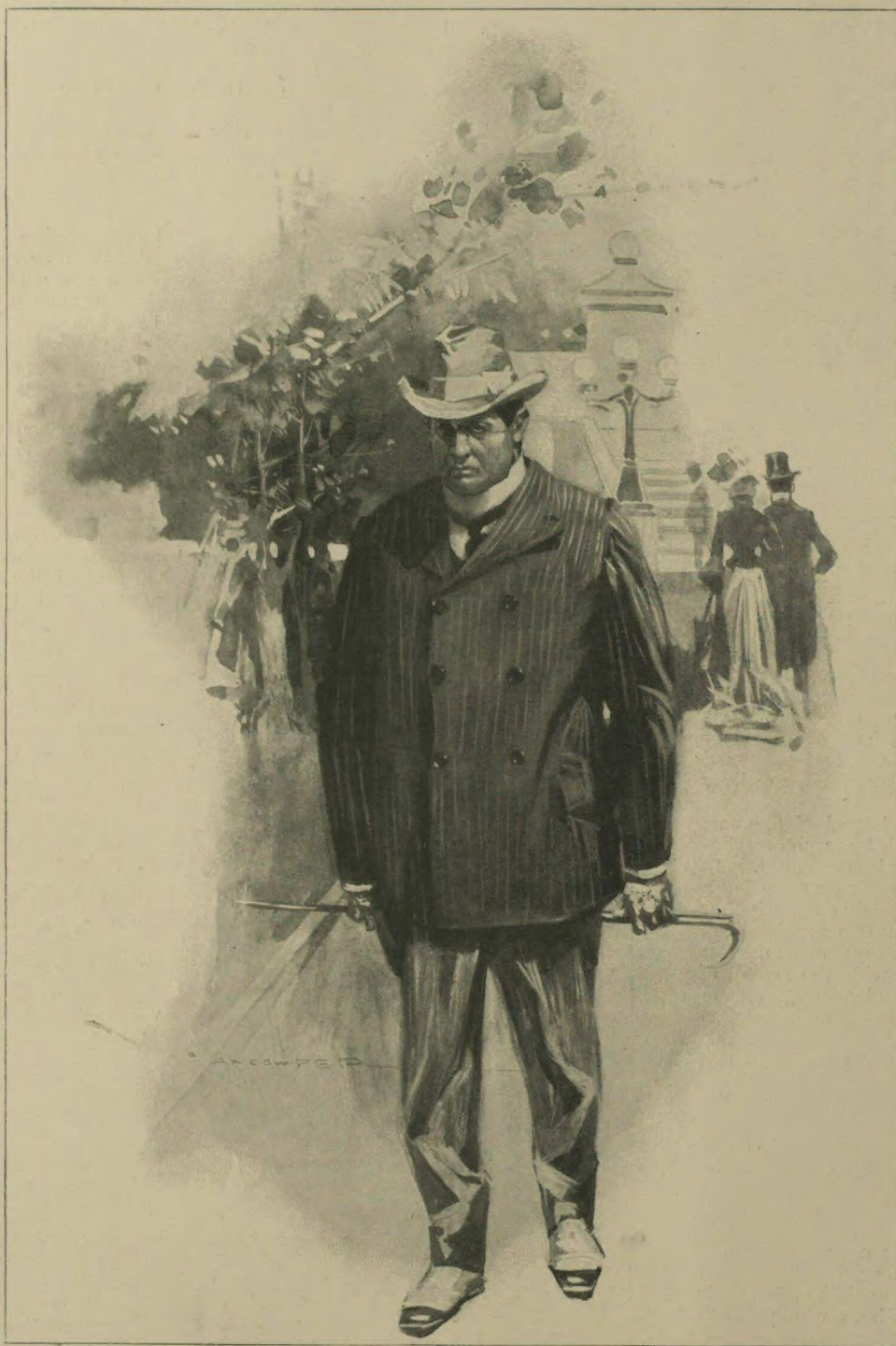
has been said. It has been anything but pleasant to me, I assure you, to answer the questions which you have chosen to put to me, and I do not wish to answer any more. Ask yourself a very simple one, instead. What would you have believed about any former friend of yours who had been publicly called a thief and who had immediately fled the country, after resigning membership of all his clubs in order, one must presume, to escape expulsion from them?"

She bowed in a stately fashion and swept away, leaving Peter the picture of conscience-stricken despair.

"He was speechless," she said, describing the scene subsequently, "and I am sure I don't wonder! Well, you know what his end was—killed instantly by a passing train the very next day. They say he missed his footing and fell off the platform. Perhaps he did; for I am afraid there can be no doubt about his having sunk into a state of habitual intemperance. But he was probably ruined and tired of life. How terrible these real tragedies are! I would gladly have done anything I could for him; he may have been, and I fancy he was, almost as much a simpleton as a rogue. But—what can one do for people who have already committed moral suicide?"

There are more ways than one of committing moral suicide; but good Mrs. Rawstorm does not know that, and never will. Still less likely is it that she will ever suspect herself of having committed murder.

THE END.



He wandered about with a sullen, hangdog mien.

to his relief, that she was alone. It required some nerve to accost the lady after she had seated herself upon a bench in the gardens, but the courage of despair came to his aid. Planting himself in front of her and taking off his hat, he said—

"How do you do, Mrs. Rawstorm?"

"He is going to borrow money," Mrs. Rawstorm reflected rapidly. "Well, I'll let him have five pounds—or even ten, poor wretch! But he must be made to understand that I really can't know him." Aloud, she responded, in grave, sad accents, "How do you do, Mr. Sherard?"

"I'm pretty bad, thank you," answered Peter, with a deprecating laugh. "Bad in health, and worse in other ways—as you probably know. I wonder whether you will do me a great favour, Mrs. Rawstorm."

It was upon the tip of her tongue to say that she had barely two hundred and fifty francs in her pocket, but remembering that he would very likely be glad to take a hundred, she replied, after a momentary hesitation, that she would do anything that was in her power.

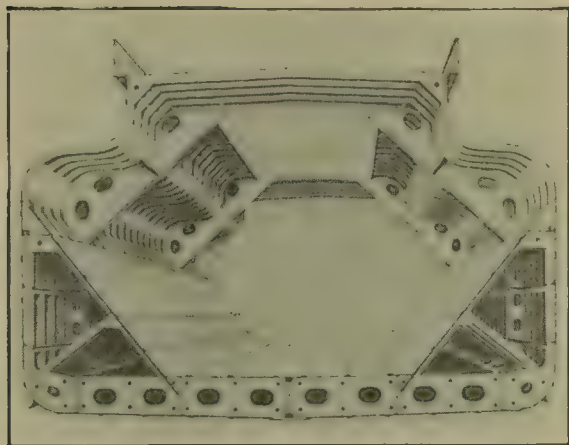
"Then," said Peter, "will you tell me why I have been universally cut?"

She stared at him, and saw, to her amazement, that he really did not know. The discovery made her at once sorry for him and indignant with him.

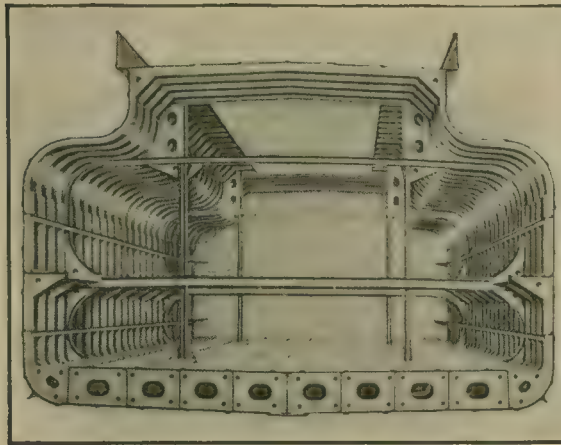
"I am afraid, Mr. Sherard," was her reply, "that you do not realise how impossible it was for such—I am



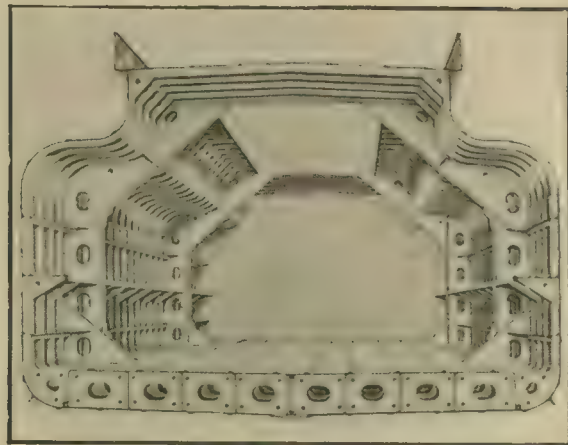
## INTERESTING LEAVES FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



CARGO-HOLD WITH SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION FOR DEAD-WEIGHT TRADES.



ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION OF A CARGO-HOLD WITH BEAMS.



AN IMPROVED METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION FOR CLEAR STOWAGE.

### INCREASING THE STOWAGE SPACE OF STEAMERS: THE DOXFORD PATENT TURRET STEAM-SHIPS.

In the hold for clear stowage, the capacity is 58 feet per ton dead-weight, and the dead-weight is 2.6 times the net register tonnage. In the design for dead-weight, the capacity of the hold is 50 feet per ton dead-weight, and the dead-weight is three times the net register tonnage. By this method the old beams that intersected the hold are dispensed with by a system of brackets.



THE COMMANDER DEALING WITH DEFAULTERS.



OILING THE TORPEDO-NETS.

### LIFE ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR: INCIDENTS OF ORDINARY ROUTINE.

In the first of the two photographs, the Commander is dealing with defaulters. He disposes of the lighter cases himself, and sends the more serious to the Captain. The torpedo-nets have to be oiled periodically, as they would otherwise be destroyed by rust. When the ship is in dock the nets are sometimes stretched from the gunwale to the jetty for greater convenience in oiling.



Advance Photo. Agency.

### THE CHURCH CYCLE-SHED AT EPSOM.

For the use of church-going cyclists, and possibly to attract the Sunday Rambler to attend service, a cycle-shed has been erected in the churchyard at Epsom.



Princess Ena.

Photo. Mullens.

### THE FUTURE QUEEN OF SPAIN AT THE NAVAL COLLEGE SPORTS.

Cadets of the Naval College at Osborne held their sports on April 3. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Governor of the Isle of Wight, was present, with Princess Ena.



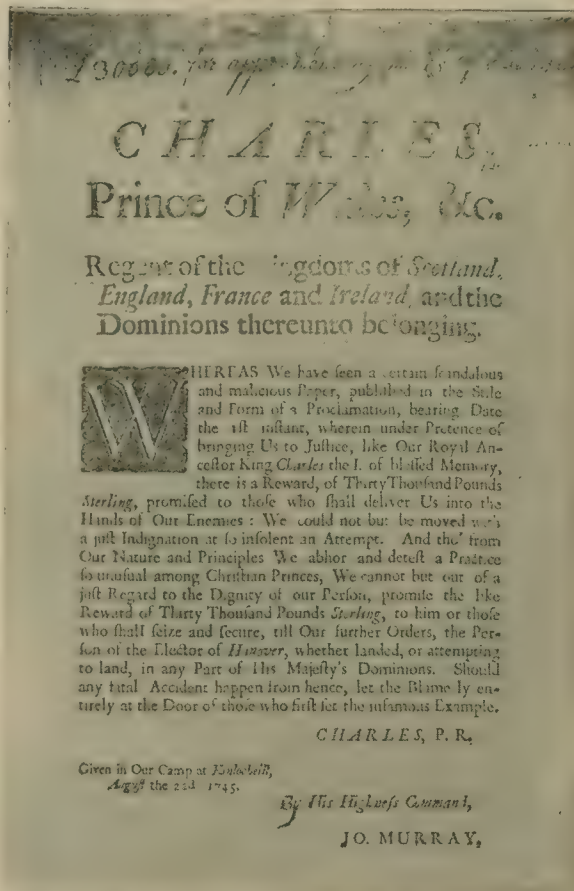
## VARIOUS REVIEWS.

IN "With Mounted Infantry in Tibet" (Smith, Elder) Major W. J. Ottley gives a very spirited account of the expedition to Lhasa, and more especially of the work performed by the force a portion of which he trained for the occasion. His description of the difficulties experienced in converting men of his Sikh Pioneer regiment into mounted infantry is distinctly amusing, but at the same time it serves to exhibit the feeling that animates our native troops when there is prospect of active service, and proves how adaptable these are when judiciously handled by officers who understand them. Of necessity, Major Ottley takes us over ground which has been covered in earlier books by Messrs. Landon, Candler, and others, but this vigorous and often racy story of the march and the various fights in which the mounted infantry bore prominent part is none the less interesting. Again is brought vividly home to us the terrible cold which rendered the work of the expedition so arduous—more than arduous, since on nights when the Tibetans might have attacked, the rifle bolts and mechanism of the Maxim guns were frozen, rendering the weapons useless, while the men, exhausted by marching in the rarefied atmosphere, slept so heavily that it was difficult to wake them. The author's account of the capture of the Gyantse Fort is simple and graphic, but the same may be said of the whole narrative, particularly of those passages which deal with actual fighting. Many of the photographs which illustrate the book are most excellent.

Lovers of music will find much to delight and still more to instruct them in the second volume of the new edition of "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians" (Macmillan), which deals with everything of interest to the musician between the fourth note of the natural scale and the brief history of C. S. Lysberg. The contributors number over a hundred, of whom nearly thirty are no longer with us, and the range of subjects is, of course, very wide. It is impossible in the course of the brief notice of an eight-hundred-paged volume to deal critically with it, but certain contributions of special interest may be mentioned. Sir Hubert Parry's article, written at great length and in very satisfactory fashion for the earlier edition, upon the difficult question of form is preserved in its entirety. Mrs. Newmarch writes briefly, but with appreciation of Glazounov. Mr. Fuller Maitland might, perhaps, have treated Baron Franchetti, the composer of "Asrael" and "Germania," with a slightly larger measure of appreciation; and the article upon Grieg from the same pen might well have been a little longer. Herr Pohl's article on Haydn receives additions from Mr. W. H. Hadow; but the article on Handel, from the pen of Mr. Julian Marshall, has not been altered. Music has indeed enlarged her boundaries in the last twelve years, as is realised when one turns to the 1894 edition, and sees that the first volume covered everything from A to Impromptu, while in this edition it has taken a second volume to get as far as the end of the twelfth letter of the alphabet. Perhaps some of the worthies whose life-work finds a place in the book before us will seldom or never be referred to by the general public, but they are entitled to such measure of immortality as their little paragraphs accord, and may even serve the purposes of painstaking scholars. This is not a volume that embraces subjects of very special interest; Haydn, Handel, and Gluck are the only really great composers covered by it, while Fugue and Instrumentation are, perhaps, the most important general subjects. But it must be admitted that Mr. Fuller Maitland has done all that was possible with the material to hand.

Mr. Harting has followed his "Essays on Sport and Natural History" with a companion volume entitled "Recreations of a Naturalist" (T. Fisher Unwin), and as he is well known for a man who adds to considerable practical experience an intimate knowledge of the evolution of our field sports, what he has to say must command a respectful hearing. In the volume before us Mr. Harting ranges over a wide field, leading off with a chapter in praise of hawking, surely one of the most attractive pastimes and one that is not likely to thrive again in these islands. The reclaiming of marshland and the difficulty in finding open country required for the long-winged hawks that must range high, have reduced the

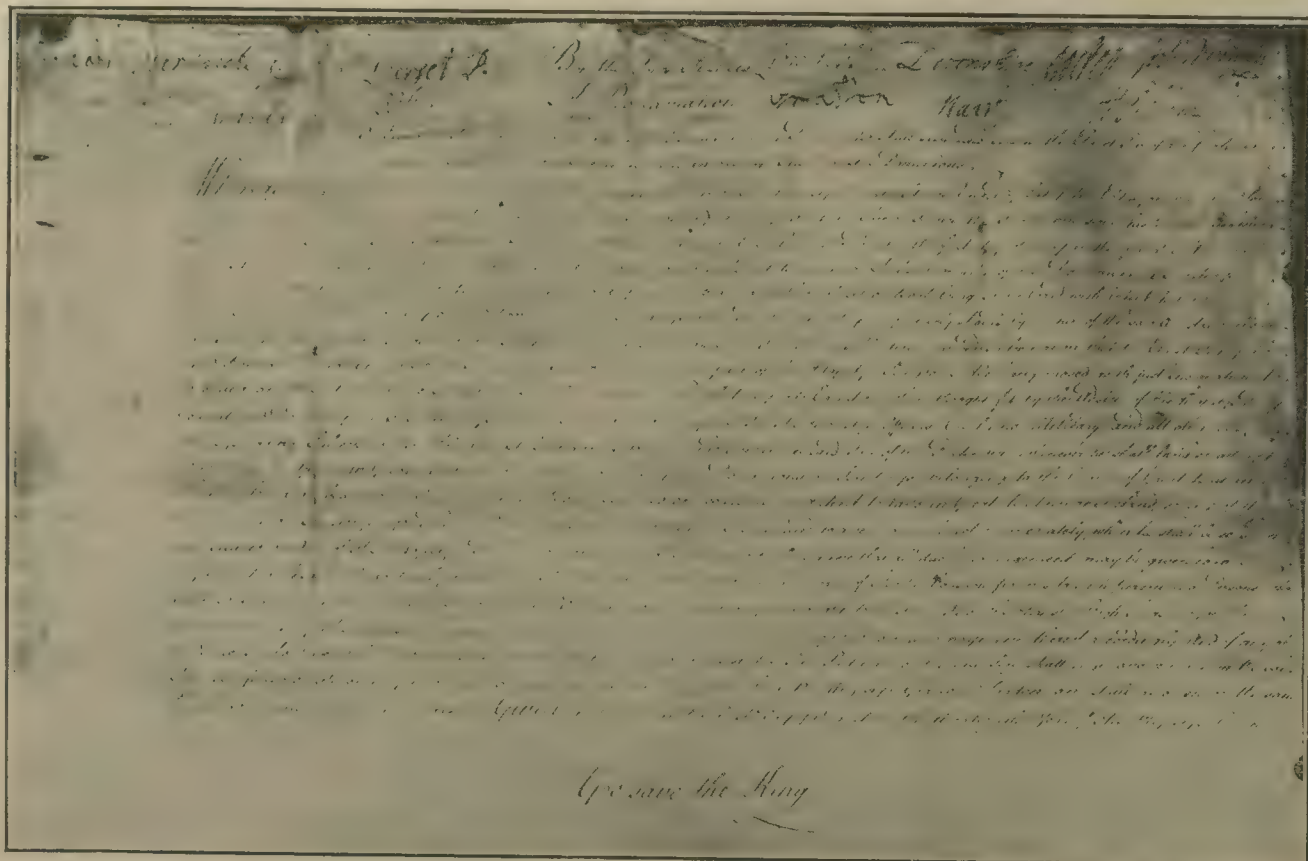
attractions of the falconer's profession to vanishing point. The chapter on antlers will appeal to intelligent deer-stalkers to whom the quarry's head is a source of endless and unsatisfactory discussion; while the tenants of moorlands will note with interest the author's inclination to the belief that grouse-disease may well be due to the presence of stagnant water upon the moors. The reviewer, with all due deference, is forced to think



£30,000 FOR KING GEORGE'S HEAD: THE YOUNG PRETENDER'S PROCLAMATION.

This document was the counterblast to that reproduced below

that inbreeding is more likely to be accountable, and that if eggs were changed with care and discretion when the grouse is beginning to lay, we should find birds better able to stand against the passing impurity of water. Did stagnant water account to any very great extent for grouse-disease, certain moors would never be free from it. Mr. Harting makes a very pertinent suggestion to the effect that pheasants should not be encouraged in black-game country; and his chapter on catching wood-pigeons will



£30,000 FOR THE YOUNG PRETENDER'S HEAD: AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT RECENTLY ADDED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The document, only recently discovered, is the original and the only copy known to exist. It was dated from Whitehall, August 1, 1745, the day before the Prince landed on Eriska. In the King's absence the paper was signed along the top by the thirteen Lords Justices—the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, the Duke of Dorset, Earl Gower, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Bolton, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Stair, and Henry Pelham, First Lord of the Treasury. Charles Edward, on hearing of this, at once issued the other proclamation reproduced on this page.

be very attractive to those who suffer from the damage wrought by these fine birds. Mr. Harting has inquired carefully into the March cuckoo tradition, and is right in pointing out that many observers are deceived by the resemblance that the cuckoo bears to the male sparrow-hawk.

## THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN RUSSIA.

THE Russian peasant must necessarily be interesting to the world to-day, for he is the key to the Russian problem. In the myriad of villages scattered throughout this vast country live 120 millions of peasants, no less than ninety per cent of the whole population of Russia; and the portentous query looming larger in all minds as day succeeds day is—What can this huge brotherhood effect, what will it effect, and when? For centuries past, and especially since the time of Boris Godunoff, 1598-1605, have these peasants been refused the rights due to every man born of woman. Culture, education, knowledge of even the most elementary nature, has been denied them. The outside world has been a blank, and from childhood it has been instilled into their poor deluded minds that it is enough for them to know something of their immediate surroundings—no more! From his birth the Russian peasant is dominated by two overwhelming factors, superstition and obedience to the Tsar's will, the latter being observed indirectly, but none the less stringently, through the medium of the local authorities—to put it tersely and generally, without going into details of the numerous officials, the police. Fear of the village *ooriadnik* (policeman) and the village priest is bred in the Russian; it is part of his inalienable birthright; and after countless superstitious ceremonies both before and after birth, which the unfortunate babe is lucky if he survives, the first personages that his little eyes and body, which are destined to see and feel so much distress, are made aware of are the priest and the policeman.

And what of his surroundings, what of his bringing up? Both as bad as can possibly be! Breathing the foul, stuffy, vapour-laden atmosphere of the two small wooden-walled rooms of the Russian *izba* (cottage) from which almost all light and certainly all fresh air are excluded, except that admitted by the occasional opening of the door, and in which congregate the fowls and other small beasts of the farmyard; feeding on the most meagre food—black bread, vegetable soup, and small cucumbers, with now and then milk and tea for a treat; sleeping with as many of the rest of the family as can congregate—male and female—together on the top of the large stove taking up a quarter or a third of one of the two rooms—what wonder if the ultimate production is lacking in almost all respects the common attributes of God's noblest creation, Man! Stunted he is by the awful disadvantages to which he is subjected—physically, by the meagre and totally inadequate sustenance doled out to him, and the lack of air; morally, owing to the method of his living as detailed above; mentally, through the ultra-paternal care bestowed upon him by the powers that be. It may be asked how it is that one sees so many fine specimens of the Russian race in the Russian villages, if the bringing-up is so bad and if medical treatment is so hard to obtain and often not obtainable, the distance from one village to another where perhaps lives the *zemski* (doctor) being perhaps twenty miles and the road often impassable? My answer is that it is only the very hardiest who survive: the child-mortality in Russian villages up to date would appal the civilised world if a correct return were made public. Those

who do survive are almost necessarily hardy specimens. That is the solution of the conundrum.

During the last few years gradual, very gradual, efforts have been made to improve peasant life; not necessarily because those in authority wished to, far from it; but because it began to dawn upon them that, despite all precautions to keep the peasant's mind dark, he was beginning to think, and new ideas were dawning in his long-obscured brain. It was felt that it would be wise to introduce reforms from above if they must come, and not wait till they permeated through from below. So that schools, books, papers, knowledge of the great outside world began to be doled out in infinitesimal quantities, perceptibly increasing in size each year until during the last two or three years there have been improvements out of all proportion, it is true, to those of previous years, but in no sense sufficient for the proper education of the Russian peasant. And the question—an intensely serious one, too—now is: Have these relaxations in the policy of mind-darkness pursued by the authorities during the past centuries come too late? That remains to be seen.

H. P. KENNARD.



## AN EASTER-MONDAY PEASANTS' FROLIC IN POLAND.

DRAWN BY CHARLES DE JANKOWSKI.



"SMIGUS," AN ANCIENT AND SLIGHTLY BARBARIC CUSTOM.

As the young peasant women come from church after Mass on Easter Monday, the young men do not consider it unchivalrous to throw pails of water over them. "Nothing," says our Artist, "could be more amusing than this scene, although the poor girls may have reason to regret that their dresses were so pretty."



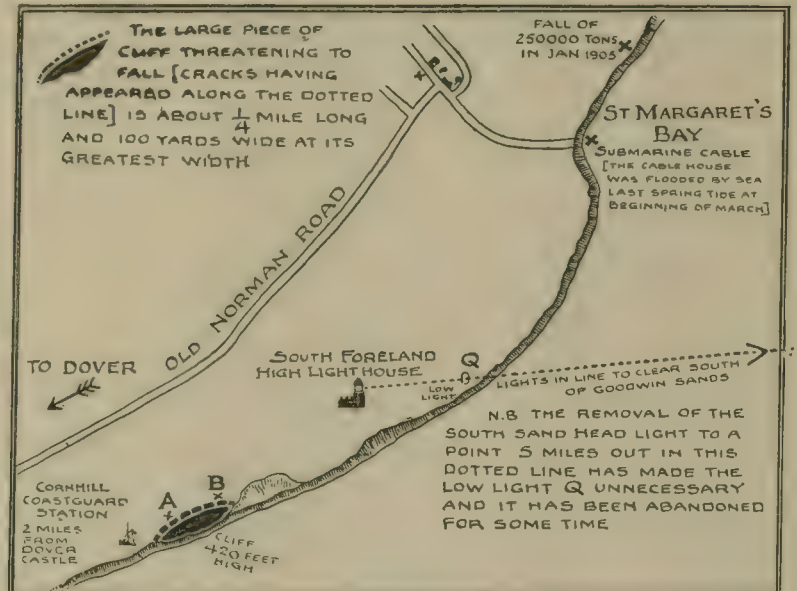
## THE SAFETY OF THE SOUTH FORELAND LIGHT FROM A FALLING CLIFF.

SKETCHES BY A. HUGH FISHER; PHOTOGRAPH BY FRITH.



ONE OF THE FISSURES FROM POINT "B" IN THE PLAN.

IT was rumoured recently that the South Foreland Lighthouse was in danger, and that the cliff on which it stood was ready to fall. The lighthouse, however, is perfectly safe, for the dangerous part of the cliff is, as will be seen from the plan, some distance from it. Huge fissures have opened in the rock, and these are still widening, so that there is little doubt that before long a great subsidence must take place. The line of the crack entirely clears even the old low light of the South Foreland, and a higher light cannot in any way suffer from the fall when it does occur. Formerly the higher and the lower lights were used as leading lights for ships, and sailors took important bearings by getting the two lights in line. Now, however, they find the same position by taking a bearing on the existing high light and one on another lighthouse some distance at sea. On the plan will be found a line explaining the old and the new bearings. The low light has been superseded by the removal of the South Sand Head Light to a point five miles out in the direction of the arrow on the plan. The bearings given by the two lights enable ships to clear the Goodwin Sands.



MAP SHOWING THE SAFETY OF THE SOUTH FORELAND LIGHT, AND THE POSITION ("A B") OF THE TOTTERING CLIFF.



THE DISUSED LOW LIGHT IN THE SOUTH FORELAND.



THE TOTTERING SHAKESPEARE CLIFF FROM POINT "A" IN THE PLAN: THE NEW DOVER HARBOUR WORKS IN THE DISTANCE.



## THE GREATEST BONE OF CONTENTION IN HOME POLITICS.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



THE RIGHT HON. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, MINISTER OF EDUCATION, INTRODUCING THE NEW EDUCATION BILL, APRIL 9.

Before a crowded House, the Minister of Education introduced his Education Bill. He said that he had put together his speech the previous Saturday afternoon in Battersea Park, in the presence of multitudes of school-children, who seemed all to be consumed with one desire—to know the right time. The Bill has given moderate satisfaction to the Nonconformists, has alarmed Churchmen, and is to be fiercely attacked by the Labour Party, who desire that education shall be entirely secular. Under its provisions full public control is taken of all schools, religious tests for teachers are abolished, and the local education authority becomes responsible for the maintenance of the fabric of the non-provided schools. Provision is also made for denominational teaching in the present non-provided schools on two mornings in the week, according to arrangement with the local authority. Should four-fifths of the parents desire it, denominational teaching may be given every day.



## AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

NOBODY can hope to discourse, with much originality, on men and women of begging-letters, after Dickens. His experience of beggars by letter was, perhaps, unequalled, and his essay on them was unrivalled. The mendicants always fly straight at every artist, of every kind, from the great popular actors and singers to the humblest scribe, novelist, or essayist, whose name they have seen in print. The authors of begging-letters appear to think such people the fairest game, and the most easily deceived of mortals.

Probably they are right. Whosoever earns his livelihood in a way which is not the way of the regular professions is the aim, not only of the begging-letter impostor, but of all the people who get up testimonials, subscriptions, and "memorials." There appears to be some confusion in their minds at present between myself and a gentleman of the same Christian name—Mr. Andrew Carnegie. I am led to this opinion by the extraordinary number of begging-letters which I receive. Even Mr. Carnegie could not satisfy all the applicants, and it is not my intention to make the effort. We must now be more careful, as a new and ingenious industry has of late been invented. The victim of the begging-letter sends a small cheque, with his best wishes, and his correspondent alters the figures to taste; his taste is much more generous than that of the victim who draws the cheque. The knowledge of this new industry, which was practised lately in the case of an amiable prelate, will react unfavourably on the fortunes of professors of mendicancy, for nobody will send them any cheques. They will be reduced, like an ingenious tormentor of Dickens, to ask that "a donkey may be left out for them at the head of the area stairs on Tuesday," for, if one gives a donkey, one knows the extent of the donation. No ingenuity on the part of the recipient can convert it into a Derby favourite, as a cypher or two can turn a cheque for £2 into a cheque for £20, or £200. But the eye of benevolence is now open, and, for a while, the Captain Wragges will reap but thin harvests from their cultivation of the field of human virtue.

A curious and interesting book is "The Cult of the Heavenly Twins," by Mr. J. Rendel Harris. Having noted that the classical Greeks and Romans worshipped a pair of deceased twins, children of Zeus or Jupiter—Castor the horse-tamer, and Pollux the boxer—while the Indians of the Rig Veda also adored a pair of twins, Mr. Rendel Harris tries to prove that Catholic saints who go in pairs, like Crispin and Crispinian, Ferreolus and Ferratius, Protasius and Gervasius, are substitutes for Castor and Pollux. Possibly it may be so; indeed, two Greek saints are mentioned who thought it necessary to explain that they were *not* Castor and Pollux, but plain Christian men. Castor was great as a charioteer, and Mr. Rendel Harris suspects that St. Gervasius was understood to keep up the taste for horseflesh, though I never heard that his twin, St. Protasius, was, like Pollux, a patron of the Fancy, and distinguished with the gloves. But if Gervasius, in French Gervais, was the patron of drivers, we see why cabmen used to be called "Jarveys," a custom otherwise obscure. When Mr. Rendel Harris suspects Jacob and Esau of being heavenly twins, he seems to carry conjecture rather far. The real heavenly twins were on the best terms with each other: Esau and Jacob, like Cain and Abel, were not. Their relations were always strained. The heavenly twins were adored, and had temples and sacrifices. Nobody was ever known to worship Jacob and Esau, any more than "Huz, his first born, and Buz, his brother." I quite expected to find Mr. Rendel Harris putting in a claim for Huz and Buz to heavenly honours, and explaining Mumbo as one heavenly twin, Jumbo as another, on the ground of the resemblance of their names. Amis and Amiles, in the old French romance, have just escaped the fate with which Esau and Jacob are threatened. Theories of this kind are apt to run away with their inventors, and Mr. Rendel Harris's attempt to explain why any people ever worshipped any twins does not convince my reasoning faculties.

Possibly the heavenly twins are real, but not exactly normal beings. Castor and Pollux used to appear, generally on horseback, to aid deserving persons in danger and distress. This must have been quite a late belief in Greece, as the early Greeks did not ride. But who has not heard or read modern Protestant anecdotes of the mysterious horseman, or pair of horsemen, who turn up at the nick of time to aid the Anglican Bishop, or Wesleyan minister, beset by robbers, and then vanish? I once made a collection of these curious modern anecdotes. Usually the Bishop, preacher, or other good person in danger does not see the mysterious horseman, and wonders why the apparent robber rides away, and does not ask him to stand and deliver. The High Tobyman then becomes a converted character, confesses to the Bishop or preacher, and says, "I would have had your money or your life, on Bagshot Heath, last Tuesday was a week, if the man on horseback had not ridden up and joined you." "But I saw no man on horseback!" says the rescued one, and he and the converted robber both recognise, with tears of gratitude and penitence, that something out of the common has occurred for their benefit.

Now, I would put it to Mr. Rendel Harris that the mysterious horseman, or horsemen, are one of the pair, or the whole pair, of supernatural and benevolent beings whom the Romans recognised as Castor and Pollux, the Vedic people of India as the Açvins, and he himself as Esau and Jacob, or Saints Protasius and Gervasius, or Saints Marcellus and Marcellianus, or Saints Cosmas and Damian. They are not bigoted, these beings, but are as friendly to prelates of the Anglican Church, or to virtuous Dissenters, as to worshippers of Indra or Jupiter.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS** Nos. 3219 and 3220 received from J. H. Weir (Mackay, Queensland), and Fred Long (Santiago, Chile); of No. 3223 from C. V. (Springbokfontein, Namaqualand), and Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Mukttagacha); of No. 3224 from C. V. (Springbokfontein, Namaqualand); of No. 3225 from Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Mukttagacha); of No. 3226 from S. C. G. (Midnapore, India); of No. 3226 from D. B. R. (Oban), C. Field. Jun. (Athol, Mass), and Harry P. Cann (Baltimore, U.S.A.); of No. 3231 from J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), G. H. Bowden (Reigate), Albert Wolff (Putney), D. B. R. (Oban), H. S. Brandreth (Florence), C. Beving (Bowdon), R. P. Roberts (Denbigh), D. W. Davies (Denbigh), W. J. Bearne (Nunhead), A. F. Brophy, J. S. Page Bank, A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), F. H. Filmer (Faversham), J. M. Dalziel (Penzance), W. Nangle (Dublin), P. Lewis (Ramsgate), Rev. A. Mays (Bedford), Carl Prencke (Hamburg), the Chess Department of the Reading Society (Corfu), H. B. Gross (Paris), J. Buerdell (Litherland), and William Miller (Cork).

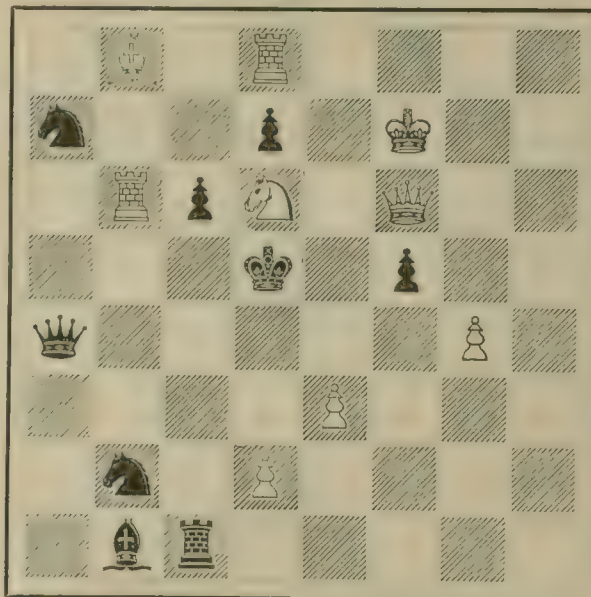
**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM** No. 3232 received from Sorrento, F. Henderson (Leeds), R. Worters (Canterbury), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), Shadforth, and G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham).

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM** No. 3231.—By Mrs. W. J. BAIRD.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to K 4th Any move  
2. Kt or P Mates.

**PROBLEM** No. 3234.—By G. F. K. PACKER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves

## CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the University Chess Match between Messrs. J. G. ARCHIBALD (Oxford) and W. HOUGH (Cambridge).

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to K 5th	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	Winning a piece by a nice combination. Black evidently overlooked that his Queen could be captured after Kt takes R.	
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	14. R takes B	R takes R
4. B to K 4th	Kt to B 3rd	15. Kt takes B	Q to B 4th
5. Castles	B to K 2nd	16. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	17. B to R 4th	P to K Kt 4th
P to Q 3rd or P to Q Kt 4th should precede this move, which loses a valuable Pawn.		18. B to Kt 3rd	R to K sq
7. B takes Kt	Q P takes B	19. Kt to K 4th	R to K 2nd
8. Kt takes P	B to Q 3rd	20. Q to K 2nd	P to B 3rd
9. Kt to B 3rd	R to K sq	21. R to K sq	P to K R 4th
10. R to K sq	B to K Kt 5th	22. P to K R 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
11. P to Q 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	23. P to K R 4th	Kt to B 2nd
Confronted with White's constant menace of P to K 5th, Black makes no effort to avert the danger, and now walks deeper into it.		24. P takes P	P takes P
12. B to Kt 5th	K to R sq	25. Q to B 3rd (ch)	Kt to K 4th
		26. B takes Kt (ch)	R takes B
		27. Kt to Kt 3rd	Resigns.

Another game in the same match, between Messrs. W. W. LANE (Cambridge) and E. PAICE (Oxford).

(Giucoco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. K R to Kt sq	Kt to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. P to Kt 5th	
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	White plays an accurate game, and smartly pushes his attack to a successful issue.	
4. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	16. Kt takes B	K R to K sq
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	17. P takes Kt	P to Q Kt 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	18. R to Kt 4th	P to K B 4th
7. B to K 3rd	P to K R 4th	19. P to Q R 4th	Q to B 2nd
Rather wasting time, besides weakening his position.		20. P to R 5th	R P takes P
8. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	21. P takes P	
9. Q takes B	Q to Q 2nd	B P takes P would be better, but could scarcely save the game.	
10. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt	22. K R to K R 4th	Q takes P
11. B takes Kt	P to B 3rd	23. P to Q B 4th	Q to Kt 2nd
12. P to B 3rd	Castles Q R	24. Q to K 2nd	P to B 3rd
A rash expedient. He ought to have Castled K R much earlier in the game.		25. Q to R 2nd	Resigns.
13. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes B		
14. Q takes B	K to Kt sq		

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## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OUR MONTHLY SURVEY.

IT is to be hoped that the Commission now taking evidence on the subject of butter-adulteration will have a successful issue. The importance of fat as a food is not generally recognised by the public. It is one of our diet-elements which contributes largely to the production of heat, and necessarily of energy, or the power of doing work. In addition, fat is a food which plays a part in the assimilation of other foods. In the nutrition of the growing body it is an element of extreme importance, and no greater crime against a helpless infant can be committed than that represented in the removal of fat from the milk on which it is fed. The common view that butter is the only and chief form in which fat can be taken, is altogether erroneous. I am glad to observe that a medical journal has been recently extolling the virtues of dripping, and especially beef-dripping, as a wholesome food. Of margarine, as an honest butter-substitute, the public seems to entertain an entirely wrong view. It is not butter, nor do its makers pretend that it is butter. It is a form of prepared and purified fat that is an efficient substitute for butter; and where people cannot afford to pay for butter, it is a most excellent thing that they can buy margarine. This last is sold under no delusion or pretence regarding its nature, and it is much to be preferred to any butter which has been manipulated and adulterated to an extent which deprives it of all its value as a food.

A vast deal of speculation has been lavished on the personality of that "Great Unknown" of the deep, the sea-serpent. Personally, I have always held that the main monster is represented by various kinds of animals, varying from gigantic cuttle-fishes to ribbon-fishes, and even to sea-snakes themselves. It occurred to me on perusing certain accounts lately given of the Great Whale-shark that another personator of the sea-serpent might be added to the list. The size of this fish certainly entitles us to assert that, seen from a distance, and seen dimly, it might very well give rise to a recital of the sea-serpent order. A specimen was described at the Cape of Good Hope in 1828, while another specimen was lately cast ashore on the coast of Florida. The length of these sharks varies from fifty to seventy feet. They occur in the western parts of the Indian Ocean, and also in the Pacific. Happily, these huge creatures appear to be harmless in character. The teeth are of small size and arranged in bands. The nearest neighbour in point of size to the Great Whale-shark is the North Atlantic Basking-shark, which may attain a length of over thirty feet. On the Irish west coast this fish is regularly hunted for the oil which its liver yields. As numerous specimens of these sharks may occasionally lie motionless basking on the surface of the water, the back alone being visible, one can readily realise how their appearance may have given rise to sea-serpent stories.

The disapproval bestowed by her Majesty the Queen on the wearing of bird-ornaments in ladies' hats, and especially on the use of egret plumes, will have a good effect, it is to be hoped, in preventing the ruthless slaughter of many of our rare bird species. The adverse opinion may also have the result of drawing attention to a practice which can only be described as of most regrettable nature. I allude to the fact that whenever any rare bird appears in a district, there is inevitably found someone with a gun who shoots it. Ornithologists tell us of many birds, which, if left alone and protected, might breed and become residents in localities to which at present they are strangers. It appears, however, to be a trait or characteristic of a certain class of persons that they must immediately proceed to slay and kill any living thing which comes their way when they are on the war-path. From a gull to a kingfisher, it is all the same; a gun being handy, the creature is killed. I should hope a firm expression of public opinion on the side of ordinary humanity towards not only rare birds, but many other animals, will restrain this meaningless slaughter and wholesale destruction of life.

A series of very valuable discourses, the Cantor Lectures, was delivered by my friend Professor Vivian B. Lewes, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, at the Society of Arts on "Fire and Fire Risks." It is to be hoped that the information conveyed in these lectures will be made available for the perusal and instruction of the public. All knowledge of the less common and less appreciated causes of fires must prove of immense service to the community at large. Accidents with matches, Professor Lewes told his audiences, were by far the most common causes of conflagrations; yet matches, he added, are necessary and essential features of our modern life. Interesting details were given of the rise and progress of invention in the match-making industry. It appears that the first friction matches were produced at Stockton-on-Tees in 1827 by a Mr. John Walker. These were "congreve" matches, and contained tersulphide of antimony. Phosphorus matches were invented in 1833 by Preschel, while safety matches were patented in 1855. In these last, tersulphide of antimony and chlorate of potash form the tips, while the phosphorus in an inert state is found on the outside of the box. A useful, practical hint was conveyed in the suggestion that paraffin lamps should have no side vents, and that the oil should never be consumed so far as to leave a large, empty space in the reservoir.

It has often been remarked that very old people are frequently to be found in the ranks of the poor and among those who have lived a fairly hard life. Often among the inmates of workhouses are centenarians to be ranked. From this fact alone, it would appear that probably an inherently sound constitution to start with is the primary condition for attaining longevity. I note that two women, one aged 100 years and one 105 years, were granted extra relief the other day by the Long Ashton Board of Guardians. Another point noted by Professor Humphry in his centenarian record was that many of these very old people would eat and drink practically anything they could get.—ANDREW WILSON.



# THE WORK OF THE CLEVEREST FRENCH ETCHER OF THE DAY.

ETCHING BY PAUL HELLEU.



MADemoisELLE DORGUE.

The plate here reproduced is the first of a splendid series of works by M. Paul Helleu, whose portrait-etchings are world-famous for their delicacy and power. The series will be published from time to time in "The Illustrated London News," which has acquired the copyright in Great Britain of the plates. For this study the artist has used a substratum of pure aquafortis, very lightly bitten into the plate. The stronger parts are executed in dry-point with the burin.





MODERN MARVELS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.—A CITY ON THE SEA: THE INSIDE OF THE LATEST OCEAN LINER.

DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT FROM PLANS SUPPLIED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is building two new twin-screw steamers, the "Empress of Britain" and the "Empress of Ireland," of which a section is here given. The vessels, the first of which has been launched, are each 550 feet long, 65 feet broad, and of 14,500 gross tonnage. How wonderfully complete are these floating hotels may be seen from the details of structure here shown.



# LOYALTY AMID DISORDER: AN INCIDENT OF THE KAFFIR REBELLION.

SKETCH BY MELTON PRIOR FROM A CORRESPONDENT'S MATERIAL.



A LOYAL KAFFIR CHIEF AND HIS INDUNAS COMING TO MEET THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER.

Although the trouble is serious and deep-seated, all the tribes are fortunately not disaffected, and there have been not a few instances of loyalty, when a law-abiding chief has come in with his impi and offered armed help to restore order.



# THE GREAT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS: EXORCISING THE FURY OF THE MOUNTAIN.

DRAWN BY PROFESSOR RICARDO PELLEGRINI, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE SCENE OF THE ERUPTION.



AN INVOCATION TO STAY THE RAIN OF ASHES.

Throughout the ruined district such scenes as this were frequent. Before the sacred images the priests, surrounded by fugitives, said prayers for the cessation of the eruption. These services were often held in the midst of the rain of ashes.





THE TERROR OF VESUVIUS: THE PEOPLE OF OTTAIANO FLEEING FROM THEIR RUINED VILLAGE.

DRAWN BY PROFESSOR RICARDO PELLEGRINI, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE SCENE OF THE ERUPTION.

The village of Ottaino was buried in ashes, which reached to the second storey of the buildings. In many cases the roofs gave way under the weight of ashes, and people were buried in the ruins. King Victor Emmanuel himself visited Ottaino, and superintended the work of rescue.



## THE WORST ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS FOR A CENTURY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHARLES ABENIACAR, NAPLES.



THE OLD CONE, NOW VANISHED.



THE RAIN OF ASHES AT NAPLES.



THE DEPOSIT OF PUMICE-STONE.



A VINEYARD OVERWHELMED BY A FLOOD OF LAVA.



BLESSING THE LAVA TO STAY ITS ONSET.



PRAYERS TO ST. ANNE AT THE EDGE OF THE LAVA TORRENT.

For several days Naples was in darkness, and for a time it was feared that the town would be overwhelmed with ashes, and would become another Pompeii. It was rumoured at first that the Observatory near the crater had been destroyed, but Professor Mattucci, the State Observer, remained at his post all through the eruption. The whole face of the country is changed; no green thing remains, but over all is the hideous yellow volcanic dust. Through the thick air the people moved like phantoms.



## GENERAL LEUCHARS' POLICE-WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY LEA, VOLKSRUST.



ROUNDING-UP REBELLIOUS NATIVES NEAR NOGIZEMBI'S KRAAL.

The mounted troops under General Leuchars, who is now pursuing the rebel Bambaata, rounded-up the rebels in the neighbourhood of Chief Nogizembi's kraal, and pursued them through the Kaffir corn. A great number of natives were caught and were brought before the General on the day that Nogizembi's kraal was bombarded. The mound on the right of the picture is characteristic of Kaffir cornfields. It is a kind of turf pulpit where the bird-scarers stand all day long.





A MEMENTO OF THE BOER WAR OF 1881.

A monument has just been erected in the cemetery of Potchefstroom to the memory of those of the garrison who fell during the Boer War of 1881.



THE KING'S SANATORIUM, NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION.

The King's great Sanatorium at Midhurst for the treatment of consumption. The photograph shows the southern aspect, looking towards the Channel. It is expected that his Majesty, who laid the foundation-stone, will also perform the opening ceremony.



THE NEW WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

The whole of the building except a little of the decorative marble is British. The stone came from the King's Barrow Quarry, Portland.



*Photo. Illustrations Bureau.*

THE DISASTROUS COLLAPSE OF A GERMAN HOTEL: THE RUINS.

On April 5, at Nagold, in the Black Forest, the Hotel zum Hirsch was reopened with a dance after having been raised four feet. The building collapsed, killing forty persons and injuring fifty.



*Photo. Yeigh.*

A TIDAL BORE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

On the Petit Codiac River, New Brunswick, there is at spring tide an extraordinary wave. A wall of water four or five feet high rushes up the stream. It is caused by the inflowing tide from the Bay of Fundy.



*Prefect. Universal Photo.*

THE KING AT MARSEILLES: HIS MAJESTY'S RECEPTION

The King embarked at Marseilles for his Mediterranean cruise. On his arrival from Biarritz his Majesty was received by the Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhône, with whom he conversed for some time.



THE ROUEN TRANSPORTER-BRIDGE WITH THE HANGING FERRY.



THE LONGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD, ACROSS THE SALT LAKE.



THE SPIRAL BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

### THREE OF THE MOST CURIOUS BRIDGES IN THE WORLD: A FRENCH AND TWO AMERICAN STRUCTURES

The Rouen transporter-bridge is similar to that lately opened at Runcorn. The great trestle bridge across the Salt Lake, Utah, U.S.A., is twenty miles long. No more curious bridge exists than that which crosses the Mississippi at the town of Hastings. It has become known far and wide as the "spiral bridge," by reason of the curious winding roadway which forms one of its approaches. The bridge is a very lofty one, and there was not sufficient room on one side for the descent to be made with an easy gradient, so that a way out of the difficulty was obtained by the construction of this novel roadway.





# LIFEBUOY Royal Disinfectant SOAP

**MAKES HEALTH INFECTIOUS.**

Cleans and disinfects at the same time, destroying disease germs. Cleans and Purifies.  
Good for Skin Diseases. Prevents Infection.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

*The name LEVER on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence.*



## LADIES' PAGES.

A GOVERNMENT inquiry is to be made forthwith into the working of the Bankruptcy Laws, with a view to their amendment. One of the points which will come before the Committee refers to the debts of married women. It is at present impossible for creditors to deal with married women, if they do not meet their liabilities, in the same way as men, and it is sometimes put forward that married women, as a class, benefit by the fact; but it seems to me, on the contrary, to be clear that it is really a disadvantage to honest married women engaged in business that they should not be under all and exactly the same liabilities that a man is under or a single woman (for there is no difference between an unmarried woman and a man in this respect before the law). The Married Women's Property Act of 1882 has been the greatest blessing ever conferred upon women, as I believe every lawyer who was in practice before it was passed will declare. But the Statute law has been so interpreted as to be practically altered by the Judges, and it is this "Judge-made law" that has produced the difficulties that now exist. The Act, as distinctly as words can speak, declared that a married woman should be in the same position as regards property in every respect as if she were still single; but the Judges would not have the plain meaning of the Legislature carried out. They have insisted upon reading into the position various differences between married and single women; and these do really allow fraudulent collusion to injure creditors on the part of a husband and wife, and married women to escape some of the responsibility for their actions that single women and men are under. But as anything that injures credit is mischievous to an honest business person, these specific decisions by the Judges to fritter down the effect of the Act of 1882 are to honest women traders not a benefit but a drawback and disadvantage, diminishing their credit and hampering their arrangements. Any legal differences between the position of a married and a single woman make it harder for a wife to carry on a business; and, if she means to do so honestly, special regulations are nothing but a hampering drawback. The whole position of married women, financially, is open to amendment, but so far as the bankruptcy laws apply to a wife carrying on a separate business, the one desirable thing is to insist upon the plain intention of the Act of 1882 being carried out by the Judges, so that a married woman shall stand in the same position before the law as if she were still unmarried. This would effectually prevent the scandalous frauds carried on by men who run up liabilities and evade them by professing to be only managers of their wives' businesses, while it would help and not hinder the clever and honest married woman of business.

Talking of laws, I wonder if I may suggest to any of my readers who have personal influence with M.P.s the possibility of urging them to help to pass the



A UTILITY CORSELET DRESS.

Navy serge trimmed with white serge gives us in this design a combination of smartness and utility. Tiny gilt buttons brighten the effect. The chip hat is trimmed on top only by a bow, with roses and ribbon on the cachepeigne.

legislation needed to improve the position of sailors on our ships, and in particular to require that a certificated cook shall be carried? We know so well the difficulty of getting good cooking from unskilled workers that we ought to be able to sympathise with poor Jack afloat when he tells us that his food is usually prepared by a man who is sent to the cook's galley because he is too stupid for any other work. It is more than an unselfish matter, however, for civilians to try to improve the sailor-man's comforts, for the result of all the disadvantages of the position, in which bad and poorly prepared food is a leading item, is that the proportion of British sailors on British ships is constantly diminishing. Only about 20 per cent. now are British; and in case of a naval war, we may all be ruined by our ships' being manned by foreigners, who naturally will not espouse our service on the sea in that crisis. So let us try to help the seaman to get the new law passed that has been recommended by a recent Royal Commission, to secure all sailors' being supplied with adequate food material, and qualified cooks to prepare eatable meals on board ship.

Cooking has been the hobby of many educated men, including one French King: Louis XV. used to "work in his cabinet" with his Grand Steward at practical cookery. Dumas was an excellent cook, as good a one as he was a novelist. The most amusing of cookery books, and one of the best, is the one written by Dr. Kitchener; and many of the old readers of this Journal will remember the gusto and knowledge with which Mr. George Augustus Sala used to write of the cookery which he, like Dumas, could 'practically execute as well as he did his writing. So we need not be surprised, but rather stimulated to imitation, when we hear that the Army Council is forming cookery classes for officers at Aldershot. It is thought that if officers will learn something practically of cookery they will be better able to supervise the soldiers' food in peace, and to aid in providing for the wants of the forces in the field. Was it not Napoleon who said that "an army marches on its stomach"? Hard-working men (and women too) of every grade really do this; so we may be inspired by the example of the Army Council, those of us who need the stimulus, to study cookery as an all-important question. It is really a housewife's primary business to understand how food should be prepared, and if culinary lore is not beneath an officer's attention, because it affects the welfare of his men, it surely cannot be beneath the notice of any mistress of a home to whom husband and children look for the care and comfort of their daily lives.

So great a success was the Health, Beauty, and Toilet Exhibition held at

(Continued overleaf.)

## THE BEAUTY OF BATH AND HER BEAU.

WHAT is the secret of the never varying success of Miss Ellaline Terriss and Mr. Seymour Hicks, a success which has, if anything, been intensified by the production of "The Beauty of Bath"? On the one hand it is purely personal as actors, and, on the other, it is no doubt managerial and the possession of that faculty which enables them to know almost by instinct what will appeal to the public. This faculty Miss Terriss shares with her husband. In part, too, their success is due to their happy endowment of health which enables them to stand the fatigue of eight tiring performances a week without showing traces of any strain. In itself this betokens good digestion, which in its turn depends largely on good teeth. These, as every admirer of the popular artistes knows, they both possess. They are naturally proud of them, for nothing enhances the beauty of a smile more than regular, white, finely kept teeth. In order to maintain them in that condition and to preserve them from decay Miss Ellaline Terriss and Mr. Seymour Hicks use one preparation and one preparation only. It is almost unnecessary to say that this preparation is Odol, whose merits have been endorsed and whose use has been recommended by the dentists of the world, as well as by large numbers of members of the aristocracy, the learned and artistic professions, and the public at large.

The impression produced by the illustration is that Miss Terriss and Mr. Hicks are about to sing a song in praise of the merits of Odol. If they did, unusual though it would be on the stage, they would find some music already written for it, for Leoncavallo, the composer of "Pagliacci," has offered his tribute of praise in a musical setting, which would be available for the purpose. Were Miss Terriss to sing her own words she would say—

"As a sunny smile beautifies a countenance so do shining teeth beautify a mouth. We cannot all have perfect teeth, but we can all have a perfect mouth-wash, and that every one has who uses Odol. It is delightfully fragrant, reliably antiseptic, and imparts a sensation of cleanness, which is to be obtained in no other way. Once used it must always be used."

For that is how she has testified to the merits of Odol, while Mr. Seymour Hicks expresses his delight in the use of the preparation in the following manner—

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to place my appreciation of the merits of Odol on record. It is delightfully fragrant, and most effective in the use for which it was designed, and no one, I am sure, need have the slightest hesitation in recommending it far and wide."

An indescribably delightful sensation is procured by those who accustom themselves, immediately before retiring to rest, to take a mouth-douche of Odol. Its

refreshing and antiseptic properties are felt at every breath that is drawn—a most useful and agreeable antidote to a stale mouth in the morning.

During the process of rinsing, this preparation penetrates everywhere, reaching alike the cavities in the teeth, the interstices between them, and the backs of the molars, arresting the development of bacteria wherever generated. This absolutely certain effect, which Odol has been scientifically proved to possess, is principally due to a peculiar property which causes it to be absorbed by the mucous membrane of the gums, so that they become impregnated with it. The immense

importance of this entirely new and unique property should be fully grasped; for whilst all other preparations for the cleansing and protection of the teeth are effective only during the few moments of application, Odol leaves an antiseptic deposit on the surface of the mucous membrane and in the interstices of the teeth which continues to be effective for hours. In this manner a continuous antiseptic effect is produced, by means of which the whole oral cavity and the minutest recesses which it contains are completely freed from, and protected against, all fermenting processes and injurious bacteria.





# A PRACTICAL INVENTION

## That Develops Hair Growth



Figure 1.

The above illustration of the Evans Vacuum Cap shows the manner of attachment. It takes but a minute to attach the apparatus to any ordinary chair.

The appliance is made by hand by skilled workmen. It is constructed of the best material obtainable, and will last almost indefinitely.

Each Cap is packed in a case about the size of an ordinary hat-box.

We contend that if there is anything that will actually produce a growth of hair, its virtue should first be satisfactorily proved in each individual case before any payment is made by the intending purchaser.

We have demonstrated beyond all question that in cases where the life principle is not absolutely destroyed, a reasonable use of our invention, the Evans Vacuum Cap will develop a natural and permanent growth of hair, and we show our confidence in making this statement by supplying the apparatus on a sixty days' trial, wholly at the expense of our Company.

We do not wish it to be inferred from this that a complete restoration of the hair can be obtained within sixty days, but our experience shows that a sufficient growth of hair can be developed within this period to fully satisfy one as to the effectiveness of this method.

It is a means of obtaining a free and active circulation in the scalp without rubbing or causing irritation, and there are no chemicals or lotions employed.

The cap is used three or four minutes each day, and it requires only about ten days to make the scalp loose and pliable, which condition is absolutely essential to the life and growth of the hair—the hair cannot thrive in a tight and congested scalp.

The effects produced by the Vacuum are pleasant and exhilarating. It gives the scalp a delightful tingling sensation, and produces a healthy glow, which denotes the presence of renewed vitality.

Channels which have been practically dormant for years are stimulated, all follicle life is revived to activity, and by supplying the hair roots with nutrition each day in this way the weak, colourless hair is in time developed to its natural growth and strength.

### OUR GUARANTEE.

We will send an Evans Vacuum Cap, carriage paid, to any responsible person for sixty days' free trial

As evidence of good faith we ask that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, where the money will remain subject to your order pending the results of the trial period.

Should you not be pleased with the general improvement in the appearance of your hair and the condition of your scalp, and if you are not convinced that the Cap will restore your hair, you are at liberty to request the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company to return your deposit in full, which they will do promptly, without question or comment.

Let us send you a book which describes and illustrates this appliance. Even if not in need of it yourself, we know you will be interested in the invention and what it has accomplished.

We send the book post free on application. (Please mention THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)



THE EVANS VACUUM CAP,  
Designed for Ladies' use.

The Vacuum method not only prevents the hair from falling, but actually gives life and tone to it, transforming the dry and lifeless appearance into that of vigour and silken softness.

Thousands to-day have adopted the Vacuum method in preference to the massage treatment, experience proving it to be the most effective and natural in its process.



Figure 2.

After adjusting the rubber-cushioned band as above illustrated, screw up the nut at top of helmet and this will render the Cap practically airtight. The Cap is now ready for use.



Figure 3.

The air is now pumped from the Cap, and the Vacuum thus created encourages a free and normal circulation throughout the scalp. If a tingling, refreshing sensation of renewed circulation is experienced, and a healthy ruddy glow shows on the scalp's surface after the Cap has been removed, it is proof positive that Nature is still able to do its work, and that the Cap will restore your hair.

## Opinions of Medical Men on the Evans Vacuum Cap.

Dr. Marc Ray Hughes, the well-known neurologist, writes concerning the Evans Vacuum Cap as follows:—

"The Vacuum Cap is a thoroughly scientific appliance, and I do not know of any other method, except the massaging of the scalp, which will produce sufficient nutrition to the hair follicles to induce hair growth."

"While ordinary massage induces circulation, and has a tendency to promote hair growth, yet if it is not carefully carried out by one who thoroughly understands this kind of work, the chances are that the new hair that makes itself manifest will be rubbed out. Young hair, like a young plant, should be tenderly cared for, and with this appliance the rubbing out of the new hair by friction is impossible."

Dr. I. N. Love, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair), stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles, without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved.

Later on, when the Evans Vacuum Cap was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

The eminent Dr. W. Moore, in reference to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

A well-known French Specialist referring to the Evans Vacuum Cap writes:—

"The principle upon which your Cap is based is not a new one; but you have a new and ingenious application of an established principle, the virtue of which is well recognised among medical men."

## Experience of a few who have used the Evans Vacuum Cap.

For obvious reasons the names of the writers of the following letters are omitted:—

"I beg to inform you the Vacuum Cap has given me the best results that could be imagined."

"When I started using the Cap my head was very bald, but now it is covered with a thick growth of young hair."

"On board ship I could not use a chair, so I made a slight improvement on the Cap. What I want to know now is the cost of a set of those leather valves that go on the plunger of the pump."

"Kindly inform me in your reply, and if the improvement mentioned will be any good, advise me."

"I have just received the chair clamp and letter of advice, for which accept my thanks. Will state that I have now been using the Cap for a little more than a month, and am convinced that it is indeed a blessing to a man who really values his hair. I paid 50s. to a New York Specialist, whose treatment failed to stop my hair from falling out, and which your apparatus has accomplished in a reasonably short time. The price you charge for the Cap is out of proportion to the benefits received, and in fact I look upon it more as a gift than a purchase."

"When I buy a thing and get my money's worth I don't hesitate to say so. I purchased from you, five months ago, an Evans Vacuum Cap, and it has given me the very best of satisfaction and has accomplished all you claimed and more. My case was obstinate at first, but by persistent effort in the use of the Cap I am fully satisfied with results. To my mind it is the only rational manner of treating the scalp to put it into a thoroughly healthy condition, and I have made quite a study of the matter. You are quite at liberty to refer any prospective customers in this section to me, either personally or by letter, but I do not wish this letter used as a published testimonial."

"Enclosed find cheque for one of your Caps for treating the hair."

"My sister in Grand Rapids has one of your Caps, and I tried it for about three weeks while visiting there, and am satisfied that it is an admirable treatment. I, therefore, do not need to test its merits, so am sending the draft to you, and hope to receive the Cap as promptly as possible, as I wish to resume the treatment."

"I have given your Cap a thirty days' trial, and the hair has now commenced growing."

"My head was covered with fine hair before using the Cap, but it has become darker, and this, I think, tends to emphasise its thickness considerably."

"I am only 23 years old, and am perfectly healthy. My hair began falling out when I was 18, and I rubbed my scalp with vaseline once or twice a week, but without any effect."

"Would you recommend me to apply anything in connection with your Cap, or shall I continue using it as heretofore?"

"I believe that any man whose blood is in good condition can cultivate a healthy and complete growth of hair. I had been losing my hair for about ten years and there was a bare space about three inches wide extending from front to the back part of my head. I saw the advertisement of the Evans Vacuum Cap in *Munsey's Magazine* some time ago, and the logic of the argument appealed to me. I cut the advertisement out and carried it in my pocket knowing that I would be in St. Louis at the World's Fair in charge of my Automobile Spring Exhibit, which was recently awarded a gold medal. I have now used the Cap for a little over three months, and my photograph herewith will show you the results I have obtained. I mailed this photograph home to my wife in Boston, and her surprise at noting the growth of hair on my head will perhaps be appreciated by quoting from her letter:—'Your picture came in this morning, but how strange it seems. Are you wearing a wig, or has the Cap really made your hair grow again?' Although I appreciate the honour of getting the gold medal on my own invention, yet I am frank to say that I have derived more satisfaction from having my hair restored than receiving the medal. My success with the Cap has been so pronounced that it has led to quite a number of sales among other exhibitors who were watching my progress."

"The new Cap which you sent me arrived safely, and while I have only had about ten days' use of it, yet my friends already have noticed an improvement in the appearance of my hair, and I am glad you exchanged the Cap, as I believe it is going to give me excellent satisfaction. There is one question I would like to ask—is there any part of the pump which requires oiling? Your explanation of delay is entirely satisfactory. It may be that my haste in the matter was somewhat undignified, but you doubtless know that a man who is losing his hair and losing it fast, sometimes gets nervous over the fact."

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., Regent House, Regent St., London, W.



the Grafton Gallery that already the energetic lady to whom its organisation was due, Mrs. Ada Ballin, is preparing to repeat it next year. Many of the leading firms in toilet specifics took space, such as the Crown Perfumery Company and Crème Simon, and a number of the exclusive dress-houses of the West End, such as Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, showed their newest fashions. One house displayed a model gown that is going to the Milan Exhibition. It is of fine black-and-white check taffetas mousseline, the skirt trimmed with a wide appliqué insertion of rich embroidery in black on net, and the corsage elaborated with the same embroidery and white Irish lace. Another lovely gown shown was in peach-coloured taffetas, the skirt very full, but plain, and the corsage having a very deep folded belt, above which a sort of bolero was formed by folds of the fabric drawn from the under-arm seam to a point in the centre of the bust; below and above this junction were Abbé jabots of old Brussels point, the top one fixed on by a long bar brooch in diamonds, the other by the same diamond buckle that held the centre of the folds together on the bosom. A pale blue China silk was made with a corselet skirt, and a bolero trimmed deeply with openwork embroideries in the same colour and in pink. Both boasted the inevitable short elbow sleeve. A stall of blouses hailed from Paris; a noticeable one was of pink glacé, covered almost all over with lace—in fact, all but the deep belt—upon which was a delicate tracery of silver embroidery; the further trimming was of mauve chiffon flowers with green leaves, and the belt was also of mauve glacé. An afternoon blouse of ivory silk was trimmed bolero-fashion with gold embroidery, and had a vest of pale blue silk and a narrow outer vest of a darker shade of blue velvet, with tiny enamel buttons.

It is impossible to describe the innumerable eccentricities in the shapes of new hats and toques. The straw is crumpled up in all manners of ways. Sometimes the shape is flattened from side to side, as if it had been sat upon while lying on one side; Then is seen another soft straw doubled up in crumpled folds rising in a peak to the apex of the crown like a badly leavened loaf. Here is a turban crown without any brim at all visible, only trimmed round the base of the crown with a wreath of flowers in such a way as to serve to prevent the hard line of the turban shape coming against the hair. Some shapes are not unlike a man's "billycock," but hoisted up on the head by an immense bandeau at the back. In one case the hat was in the shape mentioned, covered tightly and plainly with black satin, and the top was absolutely innocent of trimming save for a narrow fold of black chiffon fixed on by a gilt buckle at the front; but under the back of the brim was a bandeau adorned with a black feather curling over the hair, and a far longer mauve feather reaching nearly to the shoulders, and, further, a lot of little bows with loose ends in black, heliotrope, and white satin ribbon. Some of the colours are striking, too. A straw hat in the bright shade of light purple known as puce, decorated



A PRETTY CORSELET EFFECT.

The dainty blouse, composed entirely of pleated rows of narrow Valenciennes lace, gives distinction to this fine face-cloth gown, which has braces of the material, folded but untrimmed.

with roses in faded heliotrope and puce shadings, and finished at the back with a huge bandeau covered with puffs of green tulle, was an instance. A narrow brim of palest blue Leghorn was associated with a crown of coarse lace over blue chiffon, and there passed round this a wreath of tiny pink rosebuds, while pale blue streamers hung down behind, over a deep cachepeigne of the same little pink roses and green foliage. A chip hat in mauve had two large ostrich-feathers a little darker in tint hanging off the left side, and a band of ribbon in mingled green and mauve round the crown and covering the side bandeau.

Mushroom-shaped hats are perhaps as pretty and unpretentious as any that are offered. These are very becoming to many faces, and when trimmed under the brim with a ruche of chiffon they have a softening effect. The newest form of French sailor, which has a very narrow brim, and is finished by a moderate bandeau under the left side of the shape, is another pleasingly simple and usually becoming fashion. These hats are often of pretty fancy mixtures in straw. An interwoven brown and green, with trimmings of moss roses and soft green moss, combined by a folded line round the crown of brown satin ribbon, with a bow in front and another bow on the bandeau over the left ear, with a few moss-rose buds peeping out of its foldings, was an example of sweet simplicity. It compared favourably with its immediate neighbour in the show-room—a boat-shaped crown, but very high, with the brim on the left and the bandeau under it draped with a huge bow of tartan ribbon in bright red and white, and three wild plumes from a peacock's tail flaunting above. It is long, in fact, since millinery indulged in such a carnival of wild and flashing and flaring effects.

To those who know the careful examination allotted to all articles before a Royal Appointment is given, there is much interest in the announcement that the manufacturers of "Erasmic" Soap have been appointed Soap Manufacturers to the King. Their shaving-stick, which seems thoroughly to please the men who sample it, is no doubt partly responsible for this honour. The toilet soap also, however, has an equally high and old-standing reputation. The two best varieties, "Elite Erasmic Herb Soap" and "Peerless Erasmic," are made of the finest possible materials, and deliciously perfumed. The "Elite" is a pure white soap, and suitable for the most delicate complexion, having a special power to soften hard water, like that of London. At a recent meeting of the company, at the Warrington Works, where rewards were given to men who had been fifty and twenty-five years in the firm's service, it was mentioned that up to 1853 there was a duty of three-halfpence on every pound of soap sold. Nowadays, cleanliness is as cheap as it is luxurious when "Erasmic" soap is used. The "Erasmic" firm also make some delicious perfumes, the "Erasmic," the "Gaiety," and "Sweet-pea" being particularly nice.

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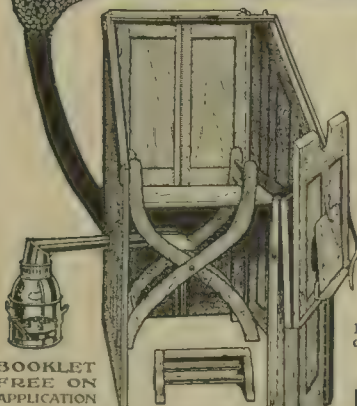
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## ART NOTES.

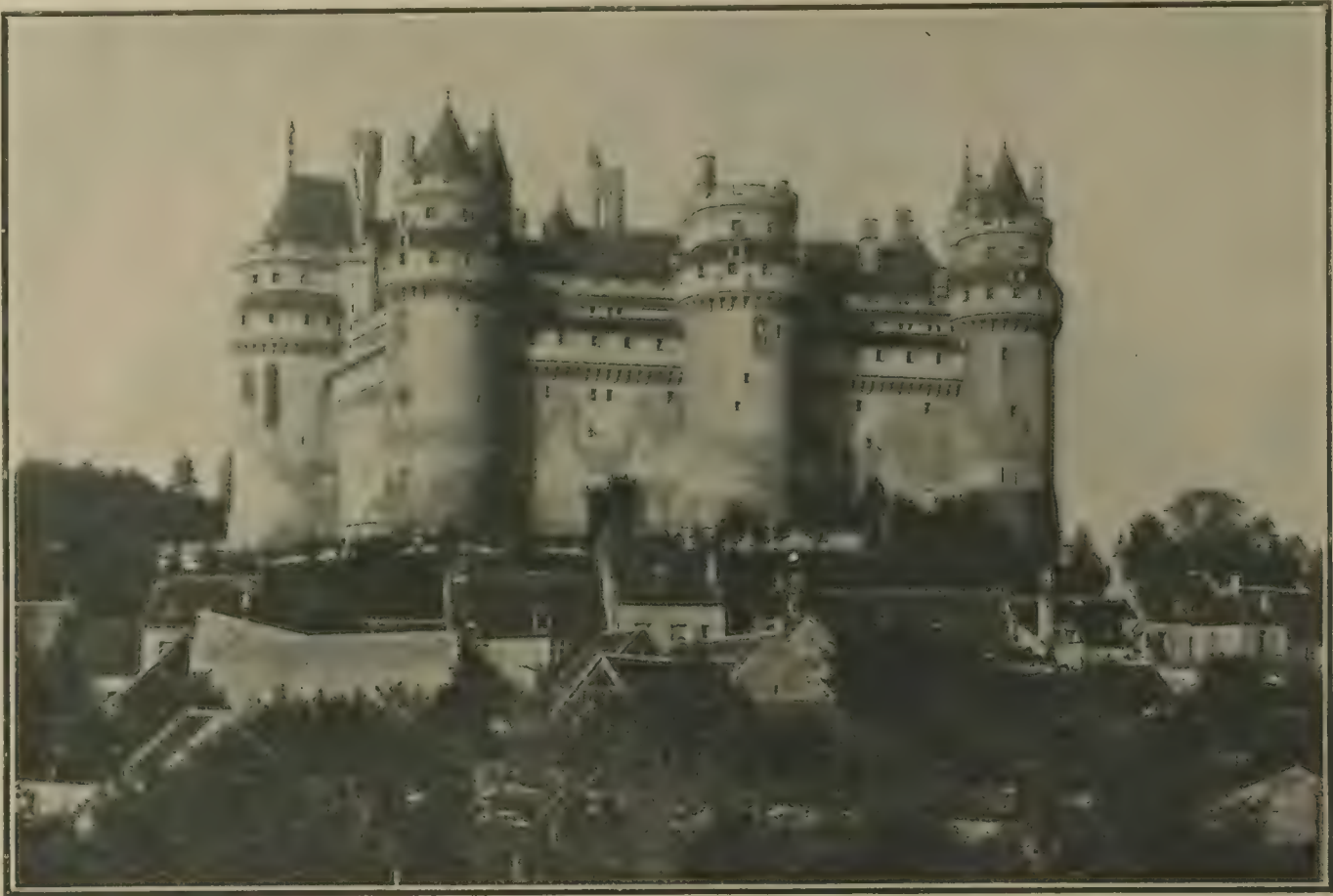
AN exhibition of modern painting in Rome, boasting an international range but in reality mostly Italian, has the great interest of revealing the real decadence of the country's art. The fall that Gibbon knew had no ending; the adjectives that apply to the late Roman art, with its signals of decay, of antique time, can be used as profitably of the modern school. A great facility and an overweening sense of the dramatic are not qualities that make for great production in paint, while on the stage they may give vitality and reality, and may, when added to a Duse's personality, make for triumphant art. But there has been no genius of the studio like that genius of the stage. The drama that is everywhere on the canvases in this exhibition is overwrought, explosive, without the paths of restraint. Without number are the battle-pieces wherein Italian heroes go to their death with all the conscious heroism, all the explanatory gesture, all the fierce resolve, that it is easy to see through the spectacles of conventional imagination, but which our Kiplings, our Nevins, and all our real seers have declared is not, in fact, the manner of dreadful happenings.

It is difficult to see any possible re-birth for Italian art. As a whole it is more forcibly-feeble in its drama,

more assured in its uninteresting facility to-day than it was thirty years ago. This is judging it as a whole; there is individual genius and individual talent and some stray originality. A fine canvas by Segantini is the only thing now put before the denizens of the Eternal City which has any dealings with eternity,

contemporary Italian picture because he is no longer in evidence in his own city. London, to London's benefit, has taken him to herself.

Only here and there is the originality that is so generally absent: in "Imminente Luna," Lorenzo Delleani shows a sense of the mysterious side of Nature's beauty. Mystery is banished usually in this modern Italian art by violent realism, or exaggerated drama; in this picture it is mystery that gives beauty and interest. To the Englishman, taught by his own great national art, the important canvases in this exhibition are but few. Another's point of view might be one of astonishment and admiration; for, in truth, the facility is unrivalled, the melodrama tremendous, and the realism most real.—W. M.



A SPLENDID MEDIAEVAL FORTRESS IN FRANCE: THE CHÂTEAU OF PIERREFONDS.

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any conception of Nature's vastness. And Segantini's influence on the art of Italy is surely, inasmuch as he is not reflected in any picture in this exhibition, very small. And Mancini, who is excessively Italian in his talent, will do little to raise the standard of the

Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady Wemyss, Lady Dickson-Poynder, Lady De Winton, Mrs. Murdoch, Mrs. Schuster, Mrs. Robert Burnet, Mrs. H. J. Tennant, Mrs. Starkey, Mrs. David Waterlow, and several others have consented to become stallholders.

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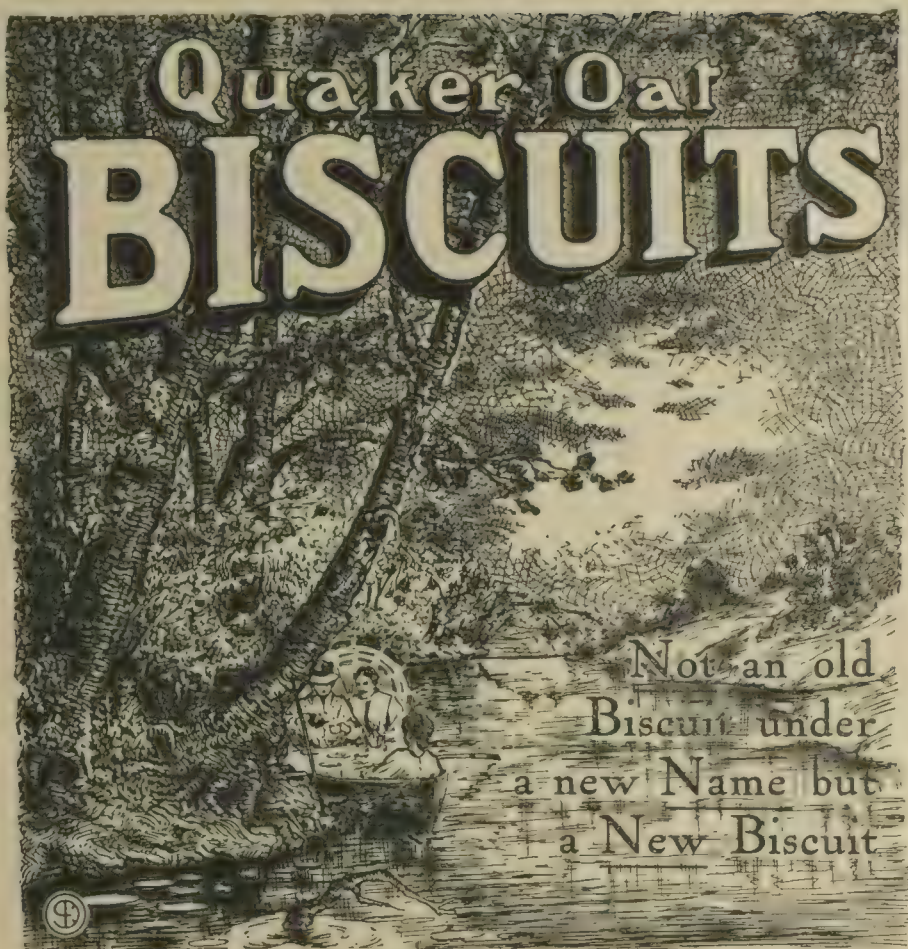
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ECCLESIASTICAL  
NOTES.

AN admirable letter has been written by the Bishop of Southwark on the need for a closer connection between the parish clergy and hospital chaplains. Dr. Talbot wishes parish priests to recommend to the chaplain those who are to be for a time patients in the hospital, "with all the experiences, it may be alarming, distressing, or solemn, of that condition." He also thinks that hospital workers would be encouraged if they could receive more often from the clergy a note or postcard in reply to letters sent by them to recommend patients who have received spiritual ministrations in hospital.

Canon Escreet, the newly appointed Archdeacon of Lewis-ham, is one of the most beloved of South London clergy. As Rector of Woolwich he has won the high regard of his brethren of all denominations, and has shown a broad-minded sympathy with Christian effort outside the Church of England.

One of our most welcome Colonial visitors is Dr. Saumarez Smith, Archbishop of Sydney. It is hoped that he may be able to speak at some of the

May Meetings. His recent address at the monthly gathering of the S.P.C.K. aroused much interest.

The musical services of Bristol Cathedral have long been amongst the most celebrated in England, and much gratitude is felt in the diocese to Mr. Henry Overton Wills for his generous offer to make up the

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road. During his years in South London he has been intimately associated with the Bishop of Southwark in many forms of social and religious effort. Mr. Meyer has numerous friends in the Church of England and is a frequent speaker at the Keswick Convention.

deficiency of the fund for the restoration of the cathedral organ. A sum of £3500 is required, but of this only £1700 had been raised when Mr. Wills came forward.

A new nave is to be provided for the ancient Abbey of Hexham, and Churchmen in Northumberland have contributed generously towards the restoration. The late Mr. Thomas Spencer gave £15,000, and a further sum of £2000 is in hand.

The Dean of Winchester is now confident that a sum of £30,000 will suffice for the restoration work on the cathedral. Towards this amount £15,000 has now been given or promised. The work of under-pinning the east end is proceeding satisfactorily.

The meetings of the Baptist Union will be held in the last week of April. The President for the year is the Rev. F. B. Meyer. At the close of his tenure of office Mr. Meyer will resign the pastorate of



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## MUSIC.

TO complain of a book that it is not another book is perhaps unreasonable, but in glancing through "Stories from the Operas" by Gladys Davidson (London: T. Werner Laurie), one can but regret that the work has not been arranged in another fashion. It is quite true that a large percentage of opera-goers would seem to have but the smallest acquaintance with the story that is being set before them upon the stage. In fact the demand for the book of the words when "Faust" or "Lohengrin" or "Don Giovanni" is being given is quite surprising; but the story is no more than a small part of the opera, and in order to make "Stories from the Operas" interesting they should at least give a general outline of the music, and even quote some of the more familiar airs. Moreover it is at least unwise to set out passages from German opera in English "as she is wrote" in the translations that suffice the opera-house. On a very early page we come across Elsa's dream-song ("Lohengrin"), of which two lines are rendered thus—

A horn of gold round him,  
he leant upon his sword;  
Thus, when I erst espied him,  
mid clouds of light he soared.

Doubtless the translator has done his best, and no legal remedy can be enforced against him; but that best is enough to make Wagner turn in his grave, and quotation is at once unwise and unkind. Again, we must confess that Miss Davidson's choice of operas is not very happy. Composers like Puccini, Leoncavallo, and Mascagni find no place in the volume, while operas like "Maritana," "Martha," "The Bohemian Girl," and "Fra Diavolo," all more faded

than last year's roses, are set out at length. We may point with complete resignation, if not with pride, to the fact that London has no use for these last-named monumental works, and the provinces have suffered from them for so long that they really must know all

they have literary value of any kind. Most of the stories might have been written for some of the ill-printed, ill-written penny weekly journals that are supposed to have special appeal to the softer sex.

In "The Standard Operas," a handbook by G. P. Upton (Hutchinson), the musical side is not ignored, but the volume exhibits some striking instances of the carelessness with which books are given to the public nowadays, and we are surprised that the publishers have not exercised discretion. Mr. Upton writes with a certain measure of appreciation and knowledge, but the book, which was evidently written some years ago for publication in America, has been issued in England without any attempt to bring it down to date. Consequently, we read in a volume bearing the imprint 1906: "It has been recently reported that the Emperor of Germany has given him [Leoncavallo] a commission to produce an opera upon a national subject, Roland of Berlin." This is bad enough, but there is worse to follow. We read on page 239: "It has been reported that he [Verdi] is now at work upon a new opera, 'Othello,' the words by Arrigo Boito, the composer of 'Mephistopheles'; but nothing more than the report has been heard from it (*sic*) during the past three or four years. The great melodist now spends a very quiet life as a country gentleman upon his estates near Busseto." There is really no excuse for this sort of

carelessness, which detracts seriously from any value that the work possesses.

The series of "Living Masters of Music," edited by Mrs. Newmarch for Mr. John Lane, includes no more interesting volume than the one written by Annette Hullah on Theodor Leschetizky. Too many biographies



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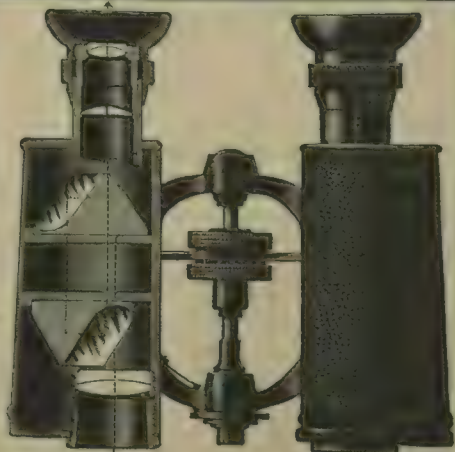
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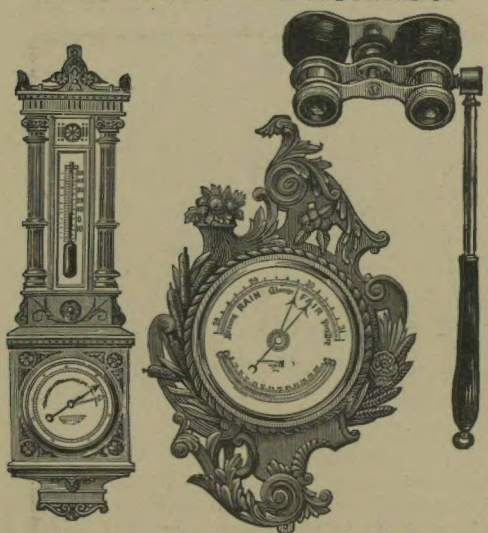


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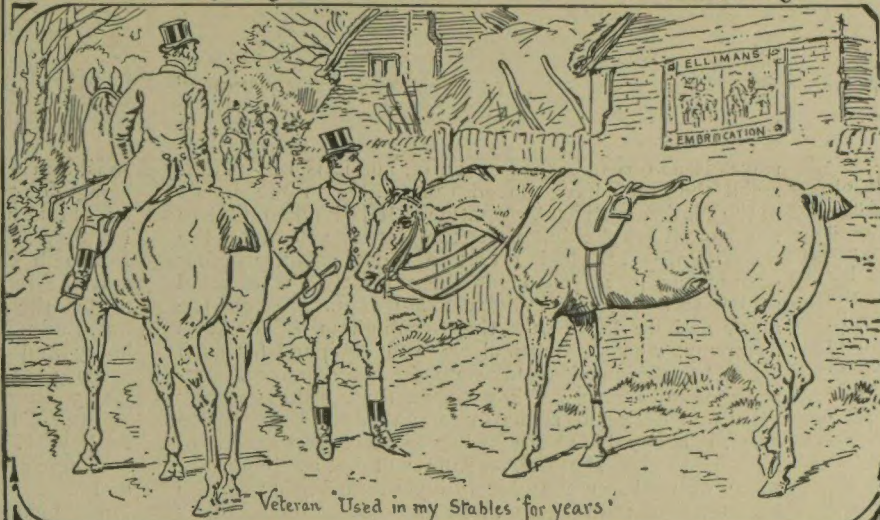
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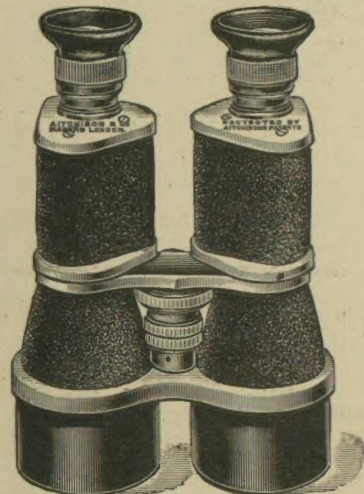
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are written in a strain that suggests the presence on earth of those who are clearly entitled to be in heaven. Here the author treats her subject as a man not free from faults and failings, hasty, impetuous, bad-tempered if you like, but inspired, and above all a master. Leschetizky, although he is not seen in London in these years, is often present in the spirit if not in the flesh, for many of his pupils are with us from time to time. Paderewski, Slivinski, Mark Hambourg, Ethel Newcomb, Helen Hopekirk, Richard Buhlig, Baron Franchetti, Katherine Goodson, Evelyn Suart, one and all have studied under the man whose father was a Bohemian, whose mother was a Pole, whose gifts are cosmopolitan. One is not called upon to discuss his method here, suffice it that his pupils justify the success of that teaching, and for all that he is difficult, hard to please, and easy to anger, Leschetizky is held in veneration by all who have come under his influence. Rubinstein, Schulhoff, and Chopin's pupil Filtch were among his earliest intimate friends, and through them, perhaps, Leschetizky became one of the most brilliant exponents of virtuosity in music. To-day he is approaching his eightieth year, but still able and ready to grant to a favoured few the great benefits of his knowledge and experience. His is a striking personality, and the story of his life has been treated with sympathy and discretion by his biographer, who is to be congratulated upon an excellent piece of work.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, presided over by Sir Edward Birkbeck, Bart., the silver medal of the Institution and a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum and framed, were awarded to Mr. Edward Wickham, Coxswain-Superintendent of the Wexford life-boat, and an additional monetary reward to each of the crew, for a very gallant service on March 18, when the life-boat saved the crew of six persons from the yawl *Puffin*, of Wexford, in a strong S. S. W. gale and rough sea.

## RIFLE-SHOOTING FOR YOUTHS.

THANKS to the persistency of Lord Roberts, the teaching of the youth of the nation how to handle a rifle effectively has become a subject of absorbing interest. The War Office, having considered the question of the most suitable weapon, have just decided on a model, but it is not yet clear what further steps they will take. At first it was supposed that the War Office would themselves issue orders for the new arm, but it is now understood that they have placed the matter in the hands of the National Rifle Association. It is implied, though not stated explicitly, that the latter will take the responsibility of placing certain orders; but, whether or not, as it seems clear there must be a demand to be satisfied, the military rifle-makers are on the alert, and we learn that the Birmingham Small Arms Company, who are particularly well equipped for such work, have decided to take up the manufacture. Experience with air-guns has shown that, although their plant was designed primarily for an output of expensive arms, it is capable of producing inexpensive weapons of high quality. The Cadet Rifle will be an important piece of work, comparable in style and finish with the best types of military arm, and can only be produced by the aid of a very special plant of tools and machinery. The Birmingham Small Arms Company already have in hand the machinery for rapid delivery. They hope to have samples ready for Bisley next July, and shortly afterwards to deal with orders in the rotation in which they are received.

The P. and O. Company has met another demand of the travelling public by the fitting out of a cruising yacht, the well-known "Vectis." The itineraries of this vessel are confined to the Mediterranean during the autumn and winter months, but with the advent of summer she goes northwards, and, as may be seen by examination of the company's illustrated yachting programme, the summer voyages include almost every outstanding place of interest in the waters of Northern Europe.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated May 31, 1905) of COLONEL SIR WILLIAM THOMAS MAKINS, BART., of Rotherfield Court, Henley-on-Thames, and 1, Lowther Gardens, who died on Feb. 2, was proved on April 7 by Dame Elizabeth Makins, the widow, Sir Paul Augustine Makins, and Commander Oscar Matthew Makins, R.N., the sons, and Albert Charles Clauson, the value of the estate being £99,776. Under the powers of a settlement made by his father, he appoints £25,000 to his son Oscar Matthew; £7,500 each to his daughters, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clauson and Mrs. Veronica Luce Batchelor; and the remainder of the funds to his son Paul. He settles the Rotherfield Court estate on his son Paul, but Lady Makins is to have the use of the mansion house and a jointure of £400 per annum. The testator gives £1,000 and the income from £10,000 to his wife; £17,500 and Lea Court, Henley, in trust, for his daughter Agatha Caroline; £17,500, in trust, for his daughter Audley Katherine; £10,000 to the trustees of the marriage settlement of each of his daughters Mrs. Clauson and Mrs. Batchelor; and £100 to Albert Charles Clauson. He appoints two-eighths of the funds of his marriage settlement, subject to the life interest of his wife, to his son Oscar, and one-eighth each to his daughters Agatha Caroline and Audley Katherine. On the decease of his wife he gives £10,000 to his son Oscar. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Paul.

The will (dated Jan. 4, 1902) of HUGH, EARL FORTESCUE, of Castle Hill, Devon, who died on Oct. 10, has been proved by Earl Fortescue, the son, the value of the estate being £16,254. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his said son.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1905) of the RIGHT HON. ARTHUR FREDERICK JEFFREYS, M.P., formerly Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, of Burkhams House, near Alton, Hants, who died on Feb. 14, was proved on April 5 by Mrs. Amy Constantia Jeffreys, the widow, Captain George Darell Jeffreys, the son, and John

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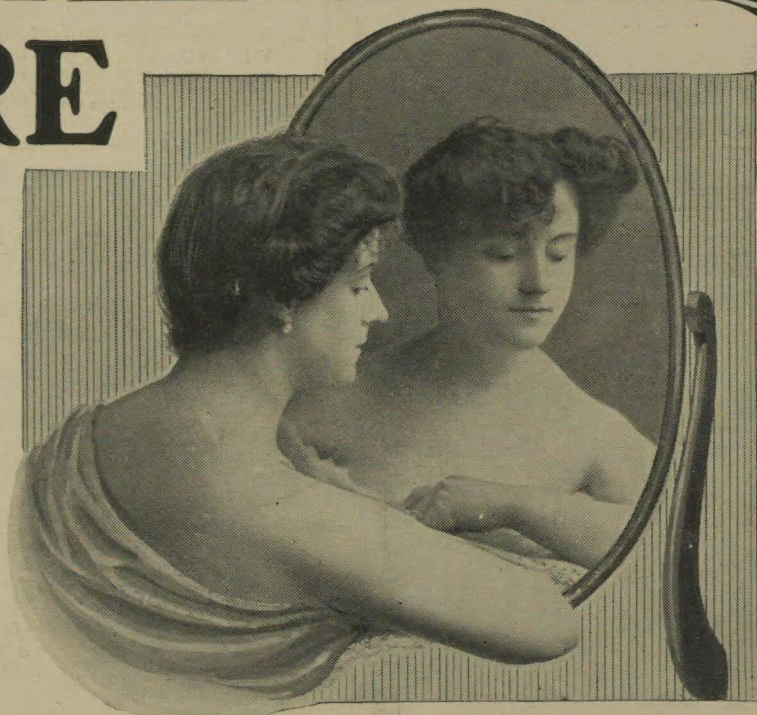
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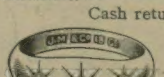
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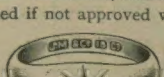
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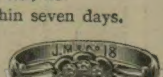
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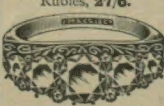
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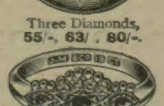
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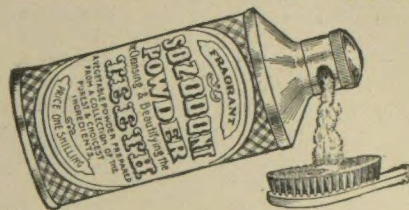
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Jeffreys, the brother, the value of the real and personal estate being £52,427. The testator gives £10,000 and the use for life of Burkhams House to his wife; 100 guineas to his brother; £100 to his bailiff, Edward Thomas Parker; and the residue of his property to his son.

The will (dated Nov. 15, 1899) of MR. ROBERT ORME, of Wellington Road South, Stockport, Chester, who died on Feb. 22, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Orme, the widow, and Edward Banks Orme, and George Arthur Orme, the sons, and James Brooks, the value of the estate being £87,551. The testator leaves all his property to his wife for life, and then for her children.

The will (dated July 9, 1904) of MISS HARRIET PERRY, of Trafford Hall, Chester, who died on Feb. 23, has been proved by Colonel George Edward Perry, the brother, and Frederic Parker Morrell, the value of the property amounting to £53,556. The testatrix settles the Trafford Hall estate on her nephew, Richard George Henry Perry, for life, with remainder to his children as he shall appoint, but charged with the payment of £100 per annum to her nephew Gerard, to be increased to £250 a year on the decease of Miss Wallis, and with the payment of £4000 to the children of her nephew Gerard on his death. She gives £2000, in trust, for Ghita Gavina Perry Edwards and Marjorie Mabel Perry Edwards; the farms and lands at Frodsham to her brother; £200 to Frederic P. Morrell; £200 to her faithful servant, Jane Lowe; and £300, in trust, for the church at Thornton-le-Moors. One

half of her residuary estate she leaves to her brother, and the other to her nephew Richard George Henry.

The will (dated Jan. 30, 1885), with four codicils, of SIR CHARLES HENRY ROUSE-BOUGHTON, BART., of Downton Hall, Salop, who died on Feb. 20, was proved on April 3 by his son, Sir William St. Andrew Rouse-Boughton, the value of the real and personal estate being £211,141. The testator bequeaths £200 to his brother, Andrew Johnes Rouse-Boughton Knight; £100 each to his sisters Catherine Charlotte, Frances Harriet, Mary Lucy Octavia, and Frederica St. John; £50 each to the Salop Infirmary and the Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, Shrewsbury; and a portion of £15,000 is to be made up for his son Edward Shuckburgh. £50,000 and any real property he may die possessed of is to follow the trusts of the settled family estates. The residue of his personal property he leaves to his eldest son.

The will (dated May 1, 1902) of COLONEL ARTHUR TREMAYNE, of Carclew, Cornwall, who died on Nov. 14, has been proved by Captain William Francis Tremayne, the son, the value of the estate being £45,478. The testator gives £500 to his wife; £100 each to Francis Alexander and Douglas Hamilton; £100 each to his nieces Florence Harriet, Mabel Frances, Helen Mary, and Margaret Tremayne; and portions of £12,000 are to be made up for each of his children by his first wife, except his eldest son; and he gives an additional £3000 to his son John Hearle on condition that he releases his interest in the Hutchinson Diamonds. The residue of his property he leaves to his eldest son.

The will (dated Oct. 26, 1898) of MR. WILLIAM BARKER OGDEN, of Heath Brow, Hampstead, a member of the tobacco firm of Messrs. Ogden, Limited, Liverpool, who died on Feb. 20, has been proved by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Ogden, the value of the property being £73,020. The testator leaves everything he may die possessed of to his wife.

The will (dated May 31, 1901) of MRS. ANNIE COOKE, widow of Judge Cooke, Q.C., of 42, Wimpole Street, who died on Feb. 26, has been proved by Mrs. Marion Dora O'Brien, the daughter, Frederick Greatorex, the brother, and George Tournay Biddulph, the value of the estate being £68,638. She gives £500 to her son-in-law, John George O'Brien; £100 each to her brother, Frederick Greatorex, and sisters, Madame de Garloff, and Eliza Brown; and the residue of her property to her daughter, Mrs. O'Brien.

The Orient Steam Navigation Company have just published their programme of short cruises to Norway by their well-known twin-screw steam-ship *Ophir*, which will be remembered as the vessel which conveyed T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales on their tour round the world. During June, July, and August the *Ophir* will make six cruises, each occupying thirteen days, and some of the most beautiful fjords of Southern Norway will be visited. The fares range from thirteen guineas, and an interesting illustrated booklet can be obtained on application to Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co., of 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

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